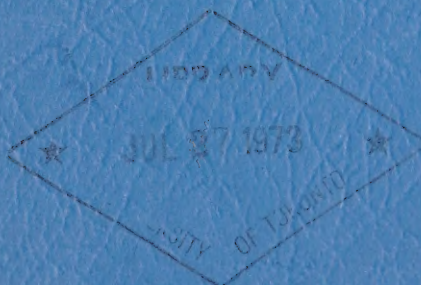


3 1761 12062271 7

CA 2 0N
DE 61
- M35

ONTARIO COMMITTEE
ON
UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS *Committee*
Minutes of Meetings
July 25, 1972 -
January 16, 1973





CA20NDE 61
- M35

ONTARIO COMMITTEE

ON

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS *Committee*

Minutes of Meetings

July 25, 1972 -

January 16, 1973



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761120622717>

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 25th July, 1972, in the Board Room of the Committee on University Affairs, commencing at 1:30 p.m.

Minute PRESENT

1979	Dr. J. Gordon Parr	Acting Chairman
	Mr. W. Dodge	
	The Hon. Leslie M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.	
	Mr. J. O'N. Hughes	
	Dr. M.J. Lavigne	
	Professor W.R. Lederman	
	Mr. R.W. Mitchell	
	Dr. R.J. Rossiter	
	Mr. N.A. Sisco	
	Mr. H.H. Walker	Secretary
	Mr. F. Kidd	
	Mr. S. Nousiainen	

1980 PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION ON GRANTS FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Dr. Parr opened the meeting and stated that a delegation from the University of Ottawa would meet with the Committee at 3:00 p.m. to discuss grants for bilingual education. It was noted that the University of Ottawa was concerned about the basis of calculation of bilingual grants and had requested a clarification.

A discussion ensued about the method of calculating the grant for bilingual education as it related to the University of Ottawa during which it was noted that the University of Ottawa Brief to the Committee on University Affairs on "Incremental Costs of Bilingualism" had been studied carefully before recommendations had been made. The Committee was in agreement that while the University of Ottawa Brief was, on the whole, satisfactory, there had been some question about the degree to which the analysis reflected true costs of bilingualism when consideration was given to the individual assumptions on which the study was based. In this context, Dr. Parr noted that it is extremely difficult to come to a full understanding of university

expenditures and noted further that in the recent past, the University of Ottawa had operated in a surplus position while still requesting extra funds for bilingualism.

At this point a memorandum entitled "Grants in Aid of Bilingualism" was distributed to Committee members as background information.

1981 APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF 26th JUNE, 1972.

The Committee approved the minutes of the June 26th, 1972 meeting.

1982 C.U.A. RESPONSE TO THE C.O.P.S.E. REPORT ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Dr. Rossiter distributed a memorandum to the Committee members entitled "Comments by Subcommittee of Committee on University Affairs on the Report of the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario" revised July, 1972 (Northwestern Ontario). He outlined the main features of this memorandum and noted that the recommendations found within the memorandum had been revised to conform to C.U.A. comments made during the 6th June, 1972 meeting.

Dr. Rossiter then stated that the substance of the recommendations as found in the memorandum involved the creation of a joint co-ordinating committee with equal representation from Lakehead University and Confederation College. This committee would have the responsibility of approving academic programmes and capital projects before requests for funding were sent to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

The Committee approved the document on the condition that the size, the specific details of representation and the terms of reference of the proposed co-ordinating committee should be determined by the institutions involved and would be submitted to the Minister of Colleges and Universities for approval.

1983 C.U.A. RESPONSE TO C.O.P.S.E. REPORT ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORTH BAY AND SAULT STE. MARIE

Dr. Rossiter distributed a memorandum entitled "Comments by subcommittee of Committee on University Affairs on the Report of the Commission on Post-Secondary

Education in Ontario" (Northeastern Ontario) July 1972. He described the main features of this memorandum and noted that it had been the recommendation of the subcommittee that it would not be desirable to create three small institutions in Northeastern Ontario in a time of falling enrolments. Mr. Dodge particularly noted that the effect of competition for students on the part of three institutions might cause unfortunate problems in an area which does not have a large pool of students.

Dr. Rossiter furthermore pointed out that it had been the opinion of the subcommittee that it would not be useful to consolidate a college of applied arts with a university since the two institutions are so different in terms of decision-making structures and objectives. Dr. Parr commented that were this kind of hybrid organization created, the administrative problems might well be unsolvable.

The Committee then agreed to approve the document, but noted that if there were other schools of nursing which were not mentioned in the Report, a recommendation should be made that each be joined with the college of applied arts and technology in its area.

1984

PROGRESS REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Parr stated that CUA subcommittee on church-related institutions had met with the University of Waterloo on the morning of July 25th to discuss the problem of church-relatedness as it applied to that institution. According to the view of University of Waterloo officials, church-related institutions perform a vital role, that of providing teaching services to the University of Waterloo, for which they should receive full support since all degree-granting powers are now held by the University of Waterloo and since there are very few religious tests of any kind. The University of Waterloo delegation had also argued that the problem of internal distribution of funds vis-a-vis the University and the Colleges would represent no real problem in the event that new financial arrangements were developed.

Dr. Parr then informed the Committee members that the University of Waterloo had urged that a cautious approach be taken by the Government in any discussions

it might be conducting with Waterloo Lutheran University and that no final decisions should be made until the University of Waterloo had been consulted fully.

It was noted that the subcommittee on church-related institutions would meet with other institutions with church affiliations on August 8th and 9th and that a report would be prepared by the beginning of September. The Committee on University Affairs would hold a meeting on September 11th to consider the final report of the subcommittee.

1985

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA DELEGATION

A delegation from the University of Ottawa was received and introduced to the Committee members. Father Guindon distributed a statement of "Introductory Remarks of the Rector of the University of Ottawa" and proceeded to read the contents.

Following Father Guindon's statement, Mr. Dodge enquired whether it was the contention of University of Ottawa that it is not possible to determine a rational basis for allocating bilingual grants as they had been made in past years. Dr. Guindon replied that it had, indeed, been difficult to discern a clear pattern in the grants made to the various institutions qualifying for bilingual grants but that it was by no means impossible to devise a formula upon which grants for bilingualism could be assessed.

Considerable discussion ensued about the basis on which bilingual grants were made during which it was agreed that while it was indeed possible to work out an "objective" formula for distribution of bilingual grants, the effort to do so would require a great deal of time and expense. Dr. Rossiter particularly enquired whether it would be worth the effort.

Dr. Parr noted that aside from the question of determining a formula for allocating bilingual grants, there appeared to be an allegation on the part of the University of Ottawa that the Committee on University Affairs had not fairly considered the request made to the Committee in the Brief on incremental costs of bilingual education. He reminded the University of Ottawa delegation that the Committee had given the matter considerable attention at its meeting earlier in the year but could not, in fairness,

recommend support levels in the amounts requested by the University of Ottawa. Dr. Parr pointed out that some of the assumptions underlying the method of costing had been questioned and that the final recommendations of the C.U.A. to the Minister had reflected these reservations.

Mr. Dodge further noted that while the amount recommended by the C.U.A. had not been the same as that requested by the University of Ottawa, the Committee had recognized that the operation of bilingual programs implied an extra cost beyond what the Committee had originally estimated. He reminded the University of Ottawa delegation that the Committee, in a previous year, had recommended that bilingual grants should be terminated at some future date, but, upon receipt of the University of Ottawa analysis, a reassessment had been made of this recommendation.

Dr. Parr summarized this portion of the discussion and noted that it would be most useful for the C.U.A. to meet with the University of Ottawa officials to discuss the content of their brief on incremental costs of bilingualism in greater detail. He stated that if it were possible to develop a methodology for computing bilingual grants, it would be advantageous from many points of view. One such advantage would be that the University of Ottawa in future years might then know the amount of its bilingual grant well in advance and could therefore plan accordingly.

Mr. Dodge enquired whether the University of Ottawa was concerned that it was not getting the amount of funds from the Province of Ontario which the Ontario Government in turn was receiving from the Federal Government. Father Guindon responded by noting that it was his opinion that the Province of Ontario was not getting adequate funds from the Federal Government and that all effort should be expended to make certain that the Province receives its fair share.

The delegation from the University of Ottawa withdrew from the meeting at this point.

A short discussion ensued about bilingual grants and it was agreed that Dr. Parr and one member of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities would meet with officials of the University of Ottawa to discuss their particular concerns. It was also

agreed that Dr. Parr would strike a small subcommittee the scope of which would encompass not only the University of Ottawa, but all institutions currently receiving bilingual grants.

1986

REGULATIONS ON GRADUATE STUDENT FEES, BURSARIES,
AND EARNINGS LIMITATIONS

A memorandum entitled "Graduate Regulations for 1972/73" was distributed to the Committee members. Dr. Parr stated that these regulations had been prepared by the Ministry on recommendations made by the joint subcommittee for the use of auditors and that they had all been discussed and agreed to in principle, at previous meetings of the C.U.A., with the exception of part-time student fee increases. The Committee agreed to recommend approval of the regulations as they were detailed in the memorandum.

1987

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO - REQUEST FOR A NEW WEIGHT
FOR COMBINED ARTS AND SCIENCE PROGRAMME

A memorandum entitled "Revised Weight for Undifferentiated Programmes in Arts and Science at the University of Toronto" dated July 18, 1972, was distributed to the Committee members.

Dr. Parr stated that at the June 26th meeting of the Committee, the Committee had recommended that the possibility of applying a new weight for the University of Toronto combined programme in Arts and Science should be deferred for future consideration. He then stated that, given the new data which was now made available to the Committee, a reconsideration of this recommendation, should probably be made.

Following some discussion, it was agreed that a recommendation would be made to the Minister that the undifferentiated programme in Arts and Science at the University of Toronto should qualify for a formula weight of 1.24 for a period of three years, commencing in 1972/73. Dr. Rossiter noted that he was concerned that while a similar request had been made by The University of Western Ontario, no data had as yet been given to the Committee on what recommendations might be made for that University. Mr. Kidd noted that The University of Western Ontario had not yet supplied all the necessary

information with respect to this matter but that all effort would be made to expedite a recommendation.

1988

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL FOR FUNDING FOR GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dr. Parr referred to a letter from Dr. J. H. Sword, dated June 12, 1972, requesting a recommendation for approval for funding for graduate programmes in Criminology and Immunology.

The Committee recommended that with respect to the programme in Criminology, final recommendations should be deferred until such time that it was possible to review this request on the basis of the new appeals procedure which had been forwarded to the universities on June 8, 1972, entitled "Procedures for Initiation of New Graduate Programmes".

With respect to the programme in Immunology, it was noted that this request should be considered in the context of the "Procedures for Initiation of New Graduate Programmes" and that no clear decision could be made since mechanisms had not yet evolved to assess the desirability of introducing new programmes in Health Sciences in the Province. It was pointed out that the Senior Co-ordinating Committee on Health Sciences had been disbanded and no effective alternate mechanism had yet been devised to rule on Health Science programme proposals.

1989

REQUEST FOR FUNDING OF PH.D. IN ANTHROPOLOGY - McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Parr referred to a letter from Dr. Bourns and one from Dr. Preston, dated July 12th and 14th, respectively, requesting funding for a Ph.D programme in Anthropology. It was agreed that it would not be appropriate to recommend funding for this programme since the new "Procedures for Initiation of New Graduate Programmes" had only recently been sent to the universities and feedback on three-year plans had not yet been received. Dr. Parr noted that the possibility existed that once the three-year plans had been received from the emerged universities, anthropology, as a discipline, might fall under an embargoed category.

1990

FUNDING PATTERNS, INNIS COLLEGE AND SCARBOROUGH
COLLEGE, TRANSITIONAL YEAR PROGRAMME

Dr. Parr referred to a letter from Dr. J. H. Sword dated July 12, 1972, and the request that the Minister allocate additional funds to the University of Toronto to conduct a planning study on its transitional year programme. The Committee agreed that while such funding appeared to be necessary, it would not be appropriate to recommend a specific amount until such time that the University of Toronto documents the costs of its proposed planning exercise. It was agreed that the officials of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities would be asked to review this documentation before the further grant request would be approved.

With respect to the request from Scarborough College, under the signature of A.F.W. Plumptree, dated July 6, 1972, it was agreed that recommendations would be deferred until the outcome of the planning exercise to be conducted by the University of Toronto was completed.

1991

OCUFA - REQUEST FOR C.U.A. MINUTES

Dr. Parr stated that he had received a request from OCUFA for copies of minutes of C.U.A. to be sent to that organization. It was agreed that OCUFA should be placed on the mailing for all C.U.A. minutes, subject to the same conditions as other recipients of the minutes.

1992

DISCUSSION - RELEASE OF INFORMATION ON BILINGUAL GRANTS

Some discussion ensued about the possibility of releasing ministerial data on bilingualism. It was agreed that since the information referred to concerned the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Mr. Walker would be requested to consult the Minister of Colleges and Universities about an appropriate decision.

The meeting concluded at 4:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 11th September, 1972, in the Board Room of the Committee on University Affairs, commencing at 9:15 a.m.

Minute

PRESENT

1993

Dr. J. Gordon Parr Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
The Hon. Leslie M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. Reva Gerstein
Dr. James M. Holmes
Dr. Maurice J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco

Mr. H. H. Walker Secretary
Mr. A. P. Gordon
Mr. L. M. Johnston
Mr. F. Kidd
Dr. L. McLeod
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Mr. I. Joshua
Mr. S. Nousiainen

Apology for absence were received from
Mr. R. W. Mitchell and Mr. J. O'N Hughes.

1994

INTRODUCTIONS

Dr. Parr introduced Dr. Foley and Mr. Pritchard to the Committee members, and noted that these appointments brought the Committee on University Affairs to full strength.

1995

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF 25th JULY 1972

The Committee approved the minutes of the meeting of July 25th.

1996

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL
SUPPORT OF CHURCH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Parr referred to a document in draft form entitled, "Financial Support of Church-Related Institutions: Subcommittee Report, 12th August, 1972", which had been distributed to the Committee members earlier. He noted that the matter of church-relatedness was an issue of considerable sensitivity and that any recommendations the Committee might wish to make should be given particular thought. He also noted that the members of the subcommittee which had prepared the draft report under discussion were in agreement with it but were ready to hear suggestions for changes. It was then agreed that the Committee would discuss each of the proposals found within the report.

With reference to Waterloo Lutheran University, Dr. Parr noted that Waterloo Lutheran University had indicated that they wished to become a free-standing institution without religious affiliation. Another alternative that was heard from time to time was for Waterloo Lutheran University to affiliate with the University of Waterloo; but this was not acceptable to Waterloo Lutheran University and there was some doubt about the degree to which the University of Waterloo would find this kind of union acceptable.

Some discussion ensued about the details of the recommendation, during which it was pointed out that Waterloo Lutheran University would not be considered as an "emerging" university and that present physical facilities would most likely be adequate in meeting the demand for space.

Mr. Walker enquired about the possibility that, in the event the Minister accepts the recommendation that Waterloo Lutheran University become a free-standing institution, there might be initiatives from other institutions, which are currently affiliated, to also become free-standing. Dr. Parr replied that there are certain disincentives incorporated in the report which would tend to work against colleges becoming disaffiliated, and that their case appeared to be quite different from that of Waterloo Lutheran University. Mr. Frost stated that he did not think that the province would be interested in increasing the number of independent universities beyond the

existing total plus the addition of Waterloo Lutheran. It was agreed to be quite explicit about this point in the report.

Mr. Dodge had some misgivings about allowing Waterloo Lutheran University to become a free-standing institution since this would mean that the Kitchener-Waterloo area would continue to have two major institutions. He was apprehensive that the two institutions might become competitive in academic offerings and private funding. It was also his opinion that were the two institutions in the Kitchener-Waterloo area to be merged, there might be some real savings in the administrative area.

The discussion then turned to the relative economies of operating a single institution versus two separate institutions, during which it was noted that administrative costs would not necessarily be reduced since any likely merger would probably be in the nature of affiliation of colleges; and since colleges would maintain independent administrations, it was difficult to specify a source of savings. Dr. Parr also pointed out that in terms of the operating grants, there would certainly be no savings since the income is generated from enrolments, wherever these may be.

Further comments on economies were made, during which Dr. Rossiter pointed out that complexity and the resultant increase in expenditures of administration tend to be a function of the size of the institution and that this tendency usually becomes apparent in larger institutions which split into smaller administrative units. Dr. Lederman further pointed out that there are certain enrolment levels beyond which economies of scale tend to become dysfunctional, and were Waterloo Lutheran University and the University of Waterloo joined, these dysfunctions might become very real.

Dr. Rossiter was concerned about the possibility that a few of the currently affiliated colleges might wish to seek an independent free-standing status utilizing the Waterloo Lutheran University example as a precedent. Dr. Parr suggested that this would not be a likely occurrence and that, to utilize

the Waterloo Lutheran University case as a precedent would not be appropriate. The point here was that Waterloo Lutheran University is already a free-standing institution, whereas the other colleges in question are federated or affiliated. It was then agreed that it would be most useful to include within the report of the committee some indication that the Committee on University Affairs would not be receptive to further initiatives toward establishing new institutions.

Dr. Rossiter noted that one of the proposals of the draft report was that there be established a joint committee of the two universities which would review new programme undertakings. The consequence of this arrangement is that Waterloo Lutheran University and the University of Waterloo are no longer independent to the same extent that the other universities in the system are. He inquired whether the University of Waterloo might not find it unattractive to follow this model.

Dr. Parr noted that the degree of "independence" which would result from the proposed arrangements between Waterloo Lutheran University and the University of Waterloo would not be very different from the independence enjoyed by other universities in the system. He stated that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities at the present time has the right to approve programmes for funding, which indicates a constraint to independence in the other universities in the system.

It was finally agreed that the report on church-related institutions would be redrafted to take into account the views of the Committee members about the undesirability of establishing new free-standing institutions in Ontario with the exception of Waterloo Lutheran University. It was furthermore agreed that the joint committee of the two institutions would be asked to review new undertakings, and in the event that no agreement could be reached, the Committee on University Affairs would be asked to mediate. Lastly, it was agreed that it would be useful to ask the two institutions in question to establish a joint committee to study the practicality of ultimate federation of the two institutions and to report to the Minister at some subsequent date.

Referring to the question of capital support to the proposed new arrangements in the Kitchener-Waterloo area, it was agreed that the provision of capital funding is a complex problem which required further analysis.

Turning to capital financing of federated colleges, it was the Committee's preference that if a particular college wished to retain a church affiliation (through Board of Governors) it should also be prepared to continue an independent responsibility towards its capital assets. The Committee furthermore noted that internal "rental" arrangements may be made within the university and that the disposal of operating budgets for purposes of renovation and repairs would also be an internal matter.

It was then agreed that the Committee would receive a revised version of the draft report before the end of the meeting.

Dr. Parr referred to Regis College and noted that the recommendations of the subcommittee are currently being considered by officials of Regis College which has an affiliation with St. Mary's University in Nova Scotia. It was noted that Regis College might experience problems in attempting to affiliate with an existing university in Ontario.

The discussion then turned to a consideration of issues relating to colleges with various patterns of religious affiliation. It was again noted that the question of capital was difficult to reconcile, particularly since there are no current inventory figures available.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that it might be desirable to recommend that whatever arrangements are made for capital funding, the net benefit to be gained through affiliation should not be less than a university would generate were it to operate without further affiliations.

It was finally agreed that, while the subject of capital funding would remain under further consideration, there should be some indication that if a particular church wishes to maintain a relationship with a particular college within the terms suggested by the report, it should bear the responsibility of funding its capital projects. Finally, Mr. Gordon noted that, when the

Committee makes its final recommendations, it should be aware that the question of church-relatedness is part of the broader question of determining policies for expansion of the whole system and should be seen in this context.

1997 SCHEDULE OF COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS
ACTIVITIES 1972/73

The contents of the schedule of Committee on University Affairs activities were discussed briefly. It was noted that since October 30th is election day, those meetings scheduled for this day would be placed elsewhere.

1998 SIMCOE COLLEGE

Dr. Parr stated that the Minister had requested that the Committee make a recommendation about the proposed Simcoe College in Orillia. It was pointed out that the college had obtained funds and pledges from the community of approximately one million dollars.

Following considerable discussion, the Committee's recommendation was that there is no immediate need to begin a new free-standing institution in the area. However, if a particular university or college of applied arts and technology were to consider it desirable to establish an affiliated college at that locality, this could be worked out between the institutions involved. It was also noted that it is difficult to make recommendations on the establishment of new free-standing institutions since the final report of the Committee on Post-Secondary Education is not yet complete.

1999 GRANTS FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Dr. Parr stated that he had recently visited the University of Ottawa with F. Kidd and S. Nousiainen to discuss the bilingual allocation made to that university. The University of Ottawa planned to write to the Ministry requesting that the Committee on University Affairs review the grant for 1972/73.

Some discussion ensued on bilingual grants during which it was agreed that all those members who do not have the brief on the incremental costs of bilingualism should receive one. Furthermore, Mr. Dodge agreed to call together the subcommittee on bilingual grants so that a final report on bilingual education could be prepared by November.

2000 MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dr. Parr stated that the Joint Subcommittee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development had recently reviewed an appeal from the University of Toronto for formula funding of the Master's programme in Criminology. The members of the subcommittee had been unanimous in that funding should be extended to this programme but before the Committee on University Affairs' approval was sought, it would be appropriate to prepare a short summary statement of the criminology case and forward it to the Committee members. It was agreed that this would be done by mail. Furthermore, some members of the Committee on University Affairs did not have the set of procedures for implementation of new graduate programmes; these would be forwarded at an early date.

2001 COUNCIL OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES PROPOSAL OF THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF AN INTER-UNIVERSITY COMPUTER NETWORK

Mr. Gottlieb, Mr. Brown and Dr. Macdonald were introduced to the Committee members.

Dr. Macdonald summarized the Council of Ontario Universities proposal and stated that the interest in computer co-ordination originated in 1967 and that attempts had been made in the intervening years to produce a system for rationalization of utilization of Ontario universities computer facilities. Considerable work had been conducted in the last four years and the proposal was now in final form and would be submitted to the universities, the Committee on University Affairs, the Federal Government, the common carriers and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Dr. Macdonald then noted that, since the proposal is now in its final form, support in principle is needed from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities before further work can be contemplated.

Mr. Frost responded to Dr. Macdonald's comments and suggested that the Ontario Government is presently funding the cost of the development of the computer network through formula funding. He also enquired whether the establishment of a computer network would, in a real sense, effect savings. Dr. Macdonald replied that, while it is difficult to be precise about the magnitude of savings, some would certainly be effected.

Mr. Gottlieb was next asked to discuss the details of the proposal. He noted that the network is made up of various components, these being (a) computers, (b) communications links (CN, CP, Bell Telephone), (c) node control units. With the implementation of the computer network, many universities with inadequate facilities could then plug into larger facilities wherever they may be. The present cost of the computer operations in Ontario is estimated to be 20 million dollars.

Development costs would be 3.5 million dollars over a period of three years, of which the Ministry of Colleges and Universities would be asked to fund \$930,000. Dr. Rossiter noted that while the concept of the computer network is indeed a sound one, there might be difficulty in providing extra formula support for further development costs, since the BIU value currently incorporates a value which was originally to be utilized for computer facilities. He enquired whether in the event the province cannot make an extra formula grant it would be useful to earmark a portion of the BIU value for computer development costs. Dr. Macdonald responded that it would be more desirable to obtain an extra formula grant than to utilize a portion of the BIU value. In any case, it would be necessary for the grant to be "earmarked".

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the Council of Ontario Universities and stated that the Committee on University Affairs would look into the matter in further detail at the earliest opportunity. Dr. Macdonald stated that he would appreciate receiving an indication of support as soon as possible since it would be difficult for him to approach other potential participants without some indication that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities is interested in the project.

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether it would be useful to link the universities' computers through the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology system which is already operative. Dr. Macdonald replied that to do so would cause considerable difficulty because the network would become too complicated.

The delegation from the Council of Ontario Universities withdrew at this point.

Dr. Parr stated that he would ask the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to evaluate the Council of Ontario Universities proposal in detail. He also noted that it would be most desirable to obtain the services of an independent consultant for the Committee on University Affairs to look into the matter. This course of action was agreed to.

2002 CHURCH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS - CONTINUING DISCUSSION

The revised draft of the report on church-related institutions was submitted to the Committee. It was agreed that a change would be made in the revised version which would give the Minister the right to ask the Joint Subcommittee of the University of Waterloo and Waterloo Lutheran University for its views on possible duplication of programme content. It was also agreed that the Committee on University Affairs might be asked to arbitrate if there were a deadlock in recommendations from the two institutions.

Following these changes, it was agreed that the report should go to the Minister at an early date. Mr. Walker stated that it would be most desirable if the contents of the report were kept confidential until such time that the report could be reviewed by the Minister and the Cabinet.

2003 RESEARCH GRANTS

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether a decision had been made regarding the monies that the Committee on University Affairs had formerly allocated for individual research projects. Dr. Parr stated that information would have to be gathered about the status of the research grants and asked that these be brought forward by Dr. Lloyd McLeod to be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting concluded at 4:15 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 2nd October, 1972, in the Thames Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute PRESENT

2002 Dr. J. Gordon Parr Chairman
 Dr. J. Foley
 Dr. R. Gerstein
 Dr. James M. Holmes
 Dr. M. J. Lavigne
 Professor W. R. Lederman
 Mr. D. Pritchard
 Dr. R. J. Rossiter
 Mr. N. A. Sisco
 Mr. J. C. Yen
 Mr. L. Johnston
 Mr. F. Kidd
 Mr. D. McCullough
 Dr. L. A. McLeod
 Mr. S. Nousiainen

2003 ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION

The Committee received a delegation from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education comprising the following:

Dr. V. Ready
Dr. R. W. B. Jackson
Dr. J. H. Andrews
Mr. G. Flower
Dr. S. A. Alvi
Mr. B. Johnston
Mr. J. G. Scott
Mr. C. Olsen

2004 Following introductions, Dr. Parr noted that the Committee on University Affairs planned to meet with all institutions within its scope and having done so, to eventually prepare a consistent set of recommendations to the Minister regarding support levels. He then asked Dr. Jackson to introduce to the Committee on University Affairs the brief which had been given to the Committee members earlier.

Dr. Jackson noted that 1971-72 had been the first year during which the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education had been on a formula. The experience with formula financing had been satisfactory and revenues had met expectations. He also indicated that, in the current year, there was good reason to believe that the formula would generate sufficient revenue to again meet the expenditures of the institution since enrolments remain high, although not at those levels which had been anticipated a year earlier.

He then indicated that the OISE was very much concerned about developments taking place within the Ontario system and particularly noted that the planning assessments which had been undertaken by the ACAP would bear a major relationship to the future of the institute.

Referring to the future, Dr. Jackson noted that it was the intention of the OISE to offer programs in education at the graduate level in all those places within the province where such instruction was not easily available. A close co-operation would also be maintained with other universities in the Ontario system.

Dr. Jackson then observed that the Committee should be aware of the fact that some institutions in the United States are beginning to offer graduate programs which are competitive to OISE programs. He stated that there might be some question about the quality of these offerings and that they should be monitored closely.

Referring to the Student Awards Program, Dr. Jackson noted that there was a clearly defined need to provide a program of student awards which would allow students to finance their education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and that recent

reductions made in the block grant for graduate fellowships given to OISE students had caused severe problems which had to be reconciled.

Commenting on further developments at OISE, Dr. Jackson stated that the original concept of combining graduate work and research was still sound and that OISE was now a powerful organization which could pursue both ends. It was hoped that OISE could work closely with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities in the future and also the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology in the province. A close collaboration between these organizations would benefit all. Dr. Jackson also noted that co-operation at the national and international levels was a necessary goal of the institution and that this function had received too little publicity. Dr. Jackson then asked Dr. Flower to comment on the brief.

Dr. Flower referred to the first section of the brief and noted that this outlines the background of OISE which reorganized the desirability of expanding graduate work in education and to undertake research. The institute itself was begun in 1965, and is closely affiliated with the University of Toronto, currently offering U of T degrees. Referring to section 2, Dr. Flower noted that the programs at OISE are designated to train specialized people in education, offering degrees in the M.Ed., M.A., Ph.D. and E.D.D.

Referring to enrolments, Dr. Flower noted that certain difficulties become apparent when attempts are made to project the future growth of a particular institution. On the whole, the current projections of OISE are considered to be modest, and represent an increase over five years of 25%. Dr. Flower also noted that OISE has little control over factors which might influence enrolment levels, such factors being the policies of the Department of Education regarding teacher certification and the current embargo on graduate programs.

Referring to program changes contemplated for the future, Dr. Flower stated that it was the OISE view that the embargo on education programs should be overcome at the earliest date. A great demand for new offerings is apparent but cannot be acted upon until the embargo is removed.

Dr. Flower also stated that OISE is currently enlarging its program of off-campus offerings since the terms of reference of the institution are such that these courses should be available on a province-wide basis. Care, however, would have to be exercised so that the OISE programs would not in any sense duplicate programs offered by other faculties of education in the province.

Referring to the relationship of OISE to the University of Toronto, Dr. Flower stated that there appear to be a number of possible alternatives which may be realized, one such alternative being the increased use of cross appointments between the two institutions. Other co-operative ventures may also be undertaken in the future depending on conditions.

Referring to finances, Dr. Flower noted that the generation of BIU's in the current year will increase 4% from that of last year. On weights of particular programs, Dr. Flower noted that there are certain revisions which might be desirable, and referred specifically to the programs in computer utilization and special education. Other programs which may need to be reconsidered are certificate programs in adult education, and the M.A. program in Applied Psychology. The specific proposals made by OISE are also found in the brief.

Referring to financial assistance to students, Dr. Flower noted that it is difficult to overestimate the need for assistance for OISE students who are in a very real sense

different from students in other institutes of higher education. Firstly, the OISE students tend to be older, and all have had previous work experience. Many of the OISE students also have families, and would therefore need more assistance.

Dr. Flower then outlined the past pattern of support to students and noted that when the institute was originally commenced, a budget of \$400,000 had been allocated to graduate fellowships, which, however, had been reduced considerable in the last three years. In future years, OISE students will qualify for a portion of the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program. He stated that a very real danger is that graduate education will be priced beyond the ability and willingness of students to pay for it and for this reason it would be desirable to have as generous a program as possible.

Referring to other revenues, Dr. Flower noted that OISE is currently receiving funding from the Ministry of Education for research work. These amounts are being decreased, and there is a great need for the institute to develop new sources of funds. He indicated that should these funds decrease beyond a certain level, the institute might have to re-assess its research goals. Lastly, Dr. Flower referred to pages 23 and 24 of the brief to the Committee on University Affairs and noted that the specific recommendations of the institute are found within these pages.

Dr. Rossiter responded to Dr. Flower's remarks and enquired whether it was the OISE view that the procedures with respect to assessment of education programs were going to be useful. Dr. Jackson stated that the planning assessments are necessary since rationalization of graduate work is imperative.

Dr. Rossiter then referred to page 15 of the brief to the Committee on University Affairs and the reference to the possibility that OISE might wish to separate further from the education faculty of the University of Toronto. He enquired whether this might produce a tendency to proliferate education courses.

Dr. Jackson replied that it was the intention of OISE to attempt to co-operate as closely as possible with the Faculty of Education at the University of Toronto, bearing in mind the problems outlined by Dr. Rossiter.

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether the institute had experienced any difficulty in securing student enrolments due to a lack of financial aid. It was indicated that this had not been a general problem to date.

Dr. Parr enquired whether there had been a problem in placing graduates of the OISE programs into jobs. Dr. Jackson replied that employment prospects remain extremely good for graduates of the Institute.

The discussion then turned to a consideration of those factors which helped to maintain the current enrolment levels at OISE. It was noted that the OISE enrolment projections had not substantially been reduced downwards in spite of the various measures taken by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to establish lower levels of financial support to graduate students. It was also noted that one of the reasons for the continuing increase in enrolments was that the Institute has a very large potential pool of applicants in the elementary and secondary school system and that this pool of applicants is only now becoming involved in OISE programs. Furthermore, the former tendency of taking graduate work in other disciplines than education was now being de-emphasized.

Dr. Gerstein enquired about the amount of research work being conducted at the Institute and whether sufficient income was currently being generated to support this activity. Dr. Jackson stated that, while research and graduate teaching are activities which are closely linked, there has been a definite tendency for research grants to decrease. The problem that the institute must, then, at this point face is that of obtaining new sources of research funding.

Dr. Parr noted that he was particularly interested in the comments in the brief on research work that the Institute is contemplating in matters relating to higher education. Dr. Jackson amplified on this point and noted that, while the Institute is steadily continuing to work in conjunction with the community colleges, the universities, and the Ministry of Education, it will only get involved with further work if it is asked to do so.

Dr. Jackson concluded the presentation and noted that the OISE would very much appreciate it if the Committee were to recognize that the institute is not a multi-faculty Institution and that there are only a limited number of ways in which funds can be generated. Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and stated that the Committee would do its best to recommend adequate support levels in future years.

2005

ART GALLERY OF ONTARIO

The Committee met with a delegation from the Art Gallery of Ontario comprising the following:

Mr. R. N. Steiner
Mr. William Withrow
Mr. John Ridley

Following introductions, Mr. Steiner stated that the Art Gallery of Ontario is now well along in its building plans and that many of the problems experienced by the Gallery will be solved once the operation is consolidated within the new facilities. He noted that the refurnishing of the Grange will soon be completed and that this facility would help to overcome some internal problems experienced by the Gallery.

Referring to the statement of operating income, Mr. Steiner noted that prices of admission continue to be nominal and are for two days per week only. The Gallery is presently receiving funds from many sources. However, additional sources of finance will be ever more difficult to find. He also noted that the figure which is budgeted to be received from the Federal Government is something that is not absolutely certain although it is used in the budgetary process.

Mr. Withrow then commented on the expenditure of the Gallery operation and noted that the major expenditure component is in salaries. At the moment, this component makes up 55% of the budget. He noted that even at this level, salaries are low when compared to similar institutions in many other jurisdictions, although, in the past year, some improvements had definitely been made. Referring to the same point, Mr. Withrow noted that the National Gallery in Ottawa particularly is a source of competition for the Gallery and that difficulties are experienced at the curatorial level.

Continuing with the expenditures, Mr. Withrow noted that the advertising budget of the Gallery is, in his opinion, on the low side. He noted that it is absolutely necessary to maintain a good advertising effort in order to maintain a communications link between the Gallery and potential contributors.

Mr. Steiner summarized this portion of the discussion by noting that for the nine months ending March 31, 1974, the Gallery is asking

for a sum of \$1,185,000. A portion of this figure which is current operating expenses would be \$1,593,000, the remainder being made up of four extraordinary items. He then outlined the sums which were involved in the extra request, one being an additional advertising item of \$50,000, another one being an allocation of \$25,000 for building maintenance costs. Lastly, he noted that the Gallery is committed to a figure of \$100,000 to be paid to the Henry Moore collection which would involve paying the costs of castings for sculpture and certain transportation items. He noted that there is no way of raising this money other than to apply to the government.

Dr. Parr enquired about the status of admissions at the Gallery and whether it might be desirable to charge a higher fee for attendance. Mr. Withrow responded by noting that this matter is not currently under consideration and were it to be so, it would be controversial.

Referring to the capital program, Mr. Steiner noted that there is no doubt that when the current projects near completion, the corresponding operating expenses at the Gallery will increase accordingly. He stated that March 31st, 1974 will be the termination date for the existing building program but after that, it is expected that a major renovation program will commence.

Dr. Gerstein referred to the low figure charged for admissions and enquired whether it might be more useful to dispense with charging admissions altogether. She noted that voluntary donations may produce income in similar amounts.

Dr. Foley noted that the allocation for purchase of new acquisitions appeared to be quite small. Mr. Steiner responded that the amount is indeed very small and that the Gallery is mostly dependent on donations

to improve its collection. Mr. Withrow amplified on this point by noting further that, while donations are the major source for increasing the collection of the Art Gallery, there are certain costs associated with this process. He particularly noted that servicing and maintenance costs would contribute to this kind of expenditure.

Dr. Gerstein inquired whether the Art Gallery of Ontario maintained a close relationship with the Ontario College of Art. Mr. Withrow responded by noting that he had personally attempted to establish some form of relationship with the Ontario College of Art for a number of years but had not been successful in doing so. At the moment, however, the Gallery does intend to mount a minor exhibition by college students. Mr. Ridley further noted that while it may indeed be useful to collaborate more closely with the Ontario College of Art, particularly in matters of capital acquisitions, the Gallery had a great deal of difficulty in doing so since the administration of the College has been under some strain in the recent past. He also noted that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities had not been particularly helpful in this matter and again for similar reasons. He noted that it would be most desirable to attempt to continue the establishment of a relationship since Phase 2 of the present construction schedule could substantially be affected by any co-operative ventures that may come about.

Dr. Parr noted that when the Commission on Post-Secondary Education issues its final report, there may be points of emphasis which the Art Gallery may wish to communicate to the Minister about the report. He enquired whether the Art Gallery had a clearly defined position with respect to at least the draft version of the COPSE report and what this might be.

Mr. Withrow responded to Dr. Parr's question and noted that, while no definite decision had yet been formulated by the Gallery, they would want to be certain that the responsibility of reviewing of financial matters with the Gallery would fall upon some organization which was thoroughly familiar with the scope and nature of this operation.

In response to the question from Dr. Rossiter regarding collaboration between the Gallery and other institutions in the province, Mr. Withrow noted that the relationship between the Gallery and the University of Toronto is congenial, as it is with the Royal Ontario Museum and York University. He furthermore noted that the Gallery has established a number of contact with fine arts departments in the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and would hope to continue to do so in the future.

Dr. Parr concluded this portion of the discussion and noted that the Committee appreciated the presentation of the Gallery and would do its best to represent its interests in discussions with the Ministry. The delegation from the Art Gallery of Ontario withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

2006 APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1972

The Committee approved the minutes of the meeting of September 11, 1972.

2007 LOANS FOR PART-TIME STUDENTS

Dr. Parr noted that the Committee members had received a letter from Mr. Kerr dated September 12, 1972 together with some supporting material on the problem of providing support to part-time students. He then asked Mr. Bethune to describe the scope of the problem.

Mr. Bethune noted that the question of support to part-time student has been a matter which has been considered within the Ontario Committee on Student Awards for a considerable length of time. He noted that the Federal Government, too, had considered this problem in some detail and had taken the initiative in defining the conditions under which part-time students might qualify for the Federal portion of loan assistance. The Federal Government had considered such questions as what the definition of the part-time student would be, and had arrived at certain conclusions which included the following:

Part-time students are defined as those

1. who are taking less than 75% of the full-time course load,
2. taking studies at either regular day, evening or summer courses,
3. whose primary occupation is other than that of student,
4. who will not be enrolled during the current academic year as full-time students, and
5. who are taking credit courses acceptable for a degree, diploma or certificate.

The Federal Government had also considered loan conditions, and need aspects, all these points being available in a memorandum from the Department of Finance, dated February 9, 1972, which is attached.

It is anticipated that the Canada Student Loan Plenary Group will next meet in November to consider these issues further.

Considerable discussion then ensued on the subject matter, during which it was noted that there did not appear to be major administrative difficulties in extending assistance to part-time students. During the conversation, it was also noted that considerable care would have to be given to the problem of defining the specific age at which a student could qualify for assistance since any rules and regulations might have to apply to full-time students also.

Mr. Pritchard enquired about the reason why the CUA has been asked to consider the matter of assistance to part-time students.

He noted that it was his assumption that this matter would, or should, fall within the scope of concern of the Ontario Committee on Student Awards. Dr. Parr responded by noting that the question of student support is only one component in the consideration of general support levels made on behalf of higher education. He did indicate, however, that it would be most useful for the Committee on University Affairs to work closely with OCSA Committee at an early opportunity. Furthermore, he noted that it would be appropriate to ask OCSA to keep a close relationship with the Federal Government on this matter.

It was then concluded that Mr. Bethune would be asked to prepare documentation, together with the Chairman of the OCSA Committee, and to bring this documentation to the Committee on University Affairs at its next meeting. It was also noted that the opinion of OCSA would be sought on this matter. Lastly, it was noted that the Committee on University Affairs has, in the past, been receptive to proposals for increasing support levels to part-time students and that the evidence of this intention is apparent from the record of the CUA. In passing, it was noted that it would not be possible to begin a program which would commence in 1973-74, but that this might be possible for 1974-75.

2008

PROPOSED SATELLITE COLLEGE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Dr. Parr read a letter from the Minister of Colleges and Universities to the Committee members which indicated that the community of Oshawa wished to open a university in that locality. It was agreed that the Committee could not recommend that a new university be started at this time, although it would not have any objection to any arrangements that the community might make for affiliation within existing operation. This problem, it was noted, could not be considered outside the question of the problem of how to deal with the current downturn in enrolments and the severe difficulties experienced by a number of emerging universities.

2009

RESEARCH GRANT FUNDING, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Dr. MacLeod was asked to speak on the topic at hand and noted that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities is currently attempting to determine a policy for research grant support. He noted that, in the past, a subcommittee of the Committee on University Affairs had been responsible for determining the allocation of research grants but that this responsibility had now fallen on the Ministry. He then noted that he would very much appreciate the direction of the CUA on the establishment of guidelines for research support. Preliminary guidelines developed by the Ministry so far include the following:

1. The Ministry will discontinue to fund those projects which are not clearly consonant with the mission of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.
2. Funding will go to those projects which bear on matters relating to post-secondary education.
3. The Ministry of Colleges and Universities should expect input from other organizations in deciding the worth of research projects.

4. The scope of research activity might also encompass that sector which is known as the Open University.
5. Research funding and the success of programs should be determined by a benefit/cost analysis.
6. The selection of individuals to undertake research projects should be made by peer groups.

Considerable discussion then ensued on research support during which it was noted that the current budget is \$850,000. Dr. Parr particularly noted that this is a considerable amount of money and it was hoped that the Committee on University Affairs might be in a position to determine some priorities on how this money could be spent. This would mean that the CUA would apply to the research branch of the MCU.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein regarding accountability of use of funds, Dr. MacLeod noted that an arrangement might be made which would allow a holdback of 10% of funding until a final report is handed to the Ministry.

It was then concluded that it would be most useful for Dr. MacLeod to meet with the Research Subcommittee of the Committee on University Affairs to discuss the goals and objectives of the research program. It was agreed that a meeting would be held in the near future.

2010

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ALLOCATIONS

Mr. McCullough noted that there is serious question whether capital allocations in future years will approximate the absolute amount of money generated by the current capital formula. He noted that if reductions

are required from the amounts generated by the formula, this should preferably be done through a mechanism of reducing an individual institution's allocation by a percentage point which is constant for all universities. He also noted that due to the pressure on capital funds, there might have to be some attenuation of capital programs and that new projects, particularly, may not receive approval as easily as before. Other options are that the universities may have to begin to explore other means of providing physical facilities for instructional space and one such alternative might be to use rental space more often.

Dr. Rossiter stated that, while he appreciates that capital funds may be limited, the problem might in reality be self-solving. It was agreed that since enrolment growths are in a very real sense being reduced, it would not be possible to make final recommendations or decisions until the middle of October. Dr. Parr then noted that the Committee would take cognizance of the budgetary constraints and would discuss the problem again after October 15th.

2011

EMERGING GRANTS 1973-74

Dr. Parr noted that since universities at the present time know the 1973-74 BIU value, there has been some concern on the part of the emerging universities that the emerging grant should also be known. It was agreed that, since enrolments for 1972-73 are not currently known, it would be difficult to come to conclusions about the matter at this time. It was furthermore agreed that the problem of emerging grants for 1973-74 would be discussed within the context of the Joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Finance - Operating Support at its next meeting.

2012

NON-CANADIAN STUDENTS - POLICY OPTIONS

Dr. Parr noted that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities had expressed concern about policy options that might be taken with respect to non-Canadian students. It was agreed that since there were no data at this time to base decisions on, it would be appropriate to collect this information at the earliest opportunity. It would be necessary to do this both at the undergraduate and graduate level. A discussion would then be resumed at a later meeting of the Committee on University Affairs.

2013

APPEAL -- MASTERS DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dr. Holmes noted that the question of the appeal regarding the Masters Program in Criminology at the University of Toronto required a final decision. He indicated that a number of questions remained regarding this program, these being the effective date of funding and the weight of BIU. Following considerable discussion, it was agreed that CUA would recommend an effective funding date of 1972-73 and a BIU value the same as that at the University of Ottawa.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 3rd October, 1972, in the Thames Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park commencing at 9:30 a.m.

Minute

PRESENT

2014

Dr. J. Gordon Parr	Chairman
Dr. J. Foley	
Dr. R. Gerstein	
Dr. James M. Holmes	
Mr. James O'N. Hughes	
Dr. M. J. Lavigne	
Professor W. R. Lederman	
Mr. D. Pritchard	
Dr. R. J. Rossiter	
Mr. N. A. Sisco	
Mr. J. C. Yen	
Mr. L. M. Johnston	
Mr. S. Nousiainen	

2015

GENERAL DISCUSSION

A short discussion ensued about the presentation of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education which the Committee had heard the previous day. Dr. Rossiter observed that since the Committee on University Affairs has not had a close contact with OISE, it might be desirable for the Committee to spend a day at the Institute. It was agreed that this would be done in the near future.

The matter of Capital Funding for OISE was discussed briefly, and it was noted that more information was needed on this subject matter.

Referring to the Art Gallery of Ontario presentation, Dr. Parr observed that it is likely that future operating expenditure patterns at the Gallery will be significantly a result of the current building program which is nearing completion. The assessment

of grants in future years is therefore a problem requiring serious analysis, and as a first step it was agreed that the Capital Support Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities would be asked to analyze the percentage increase of physical facilities at the Gallery. It was also agreed that some attempt would be made to facilitate a closer co-operation between the Ontario College of Art and the Gallery and the Chairman suggested that Mr. Withrow and Mr. Pitt might be willing to meet. Dr. Parr also agreed that he would ask that further consideration be given to reassessing admission fees at the Gallery.

It was noted that Dr. Holmes had expressed reservations about the usefulness of the ACAP disciplinary planning exercise and that he wished the Committee to give some attention to this matter. Dr. Parr noted that he, too, had some reservations about ACAP, particularly whether the end result of the process of planning assessments would produce a system of graduate education substantially different from the current situation.

Some discussion followed on ACAP procedures during which time Dr. Rossiter noted that, while there may be reasonable cause for concern, the ACAP procedures are now well under way and should be allowed to be completed since there is no other means of doing the job at the present time. Dr. Gerstein summarized this portion of the discussion by noting that the problem at hand centres on the question of whether universities can be self-regulating. It was then agreed that the data generated by the ACAP assessments would, in any case, be useful for future planning exercises.

Dr. Holmes enquired whether it was the opinion of other Committee members that the educational standards in the Province had recently fallen from levels of previous years. Some discussion ensued on this subject matter during which it was noted that the problem is of great complexity and cannot be easily answered. Dr. Parr noted that there might be further reason for concern in that it has been his impression that there is too little innovation within the universities at the present time in terms of new approaches to higher education.

2015A

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Committee received a delegation from the Royal Botanical Gardens comprising the following:

Dr. L. Laking
Dr. C. J. Hickman
Dr. R. J. Hilton
Mr. C. E. Amie

Following introductions, Dr. Parr noted that the Committee on University Affairs had reviewed the brief of the Royal Botanical Gardens which had been forwarded earlier. He then asked Dr. Laking to summarize the highlights of the brief.

Dr. Laking noted that the brief to the Committee on University Affairs represented estimates of funds which the Royal Botanical Gardens hope to receive from the Provincial Government in 1973-74. He stated that the provincial funds sought would be earmarked for various developmental programs which the Gardens hopes to undertake and would also include a component for general operating expenditures. In addition, the Royal Botanical Gardens receives considerable funds from the city of Hamilton and other local municipalities, plus a certain amount of funds from the county.

Continuing with the brief, Dr. Laking noted that the current priorities of the Gardens are to expand the headquarters facilities and to begin a program of plant development under greenhousing. In addition, he noted that the RBG will continue to provide service courses to the public, and will continue its close collaboration with universities.

Dr. Hickman amplified Dr. Laking's comments by noting that, while the major focus of the RBG operation is the cultivation and exhibition of plants, other functions of the Gardens are equally important but less well known. In this context, he noted that a considerable amount of scientific work is currently being conducted at the Gardens along with many programs in plant breeding.

In concluding his remarks, he noted that the Gardens is only now beginning a program of basic research into the nitrogen component which could have major benefits to society at large in future years.

Dr. Parr enquired whether it was the opinion of the Royal Botanical Gardens that the public is increasingly utilizing the facilities more frequently. Dr. Laking stated that, while no continuing statistics are maintained, spot counts at peak periods have indicated that the Gardens are currently serving more people, although this would be somewhat modified by the fact that access to the Gardens is not as good as it could be due to building programs and highway construction taking place in the vicinity.

Dr. Hilton noted that the RBG is currently maintaining co-operative programs with McMaster University and Guelph University and that other aspects of the Gardens' work involve international symposia. In addition, the RBG is currently attempting to establish some relationship between the colleges of applied arts and technology.

Referring to the budget, Dr. Rossiter noted that the operating support for 1973-74, which is being requested by RBG, amounts to a 40% increase from the year prior. It was subsequently pointed out that the 40% increase is based on a comparison with funds received for the previous year. The request for 1973-74 would therefore be considerably less. He observed that it would be useful to review the individual items in Appendix 1 of the Gardens' brief so that an idea could be gained about the quality and nature of the expenditure increases.

Referring to Item 2 "Major Capital Projects" Dr. Rossiter noted that planning and consultant fees would amount to \$25,000 and that this appeared to be a reasonable sum of money for this undertaking. He furthermore observed that the direction taken by the RBG in terms of rational planning is something that the Committee has attempted to encourage in other institutions over the years.

Referring to the master plan for the Gardens, it was noted that once the facilities are completed, there may be a reason for charging fees to users of the Gardens. At the moment, it appears that the Gardens does not charge fees except for certain special projects.

Continuing with the details of expenditure items, the following points were noted:

1. A major expenditure for air conditioning is needed by the Gardens in the near future if it is to maintain a good collection of a certain type of plant.
2. An expenditure is required for culvert extension in the ravine. A quotation has been received by the Gardens in the amount of \$20,000.

3. Referring to the scientific and education programs, it was noted that the major component would be the salaries to be paid to researchers.
4. The sum of \$38,000 is being requested for the maintenance of the Arboretum collection.
5. The publications library needs to be expanded, since the work of the Gardens is increasing.

Dr. Holmes referred to the fiscal year for the Gardens operation and enquired whether the current set-up causes difficulties. Dr. Laking stated that since the fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year, the Gardens has usually expended one-third of its operating income. It was noted that a change of the fiscal year to 1st of June would be most desirable.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the Royal Botanical Gardens, remarked upon the provincial resource provided by the Gardens, and hoped that CUA's recommendations would reflect this conviction.

The delegation from the Royal Botanical Gardens withdrew.

2016

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

The Committee received a delegation from the Royal Ontario Museum comprising the following:

Mr. J. E. Langdon
Mr. J. H. Harvey
Mr. W. Seyffert
Dr. W. M. Tovell

Following introductions, Dr. Tovell noted that ROM will require an increase in operating income which is 50% more than was

received in the previous year. He also noted that the museum has not planned to undertake new programs but is attempting to consolidate its present range of offerings.

In commenting on the brief from the Royal Ontario Museum, he noted that attendance increase at the museum is 37% from the prior year and that in total, attendance has reached over one million. Mr. Harvey amplified on Dr. Tovell's points and noted that the Museumobiles which the institute had purchased recently are nearing completion and will soon be roadworthy. The first museumobile is expected to be taken to Indian Reservations in Ontario where it will exhibit artifacts related to native cultures.

Dr. Parr noted that the museum is budgeting \$125,000 for expeditions in the current budget which is a considerable increase from the forecast for this item from the previous year (\$69,000). Dr. Tovell noted that this increase reflects anticipated expenditures for additional expedition work to which the museum has committed itself. Dr. Parr also noted that while the museum forecast \$40,000 for rental space last year, the current budget does not indicate such an amount.

Dr. Rossiter noted that the request maintenance of the Canadiana collection had increased from \$70,000 to \$129,000 and enquired about the basis for this increase. Dr. Tovell noted that the museum has recently been compelled by the University of Toronto to replace certain items (window frames, etc.) in a building which it currently rents from the university. Dr. Rossiter noted that if the building is owned by the University of Toronto, the capital renewal feature of the interim capital formula should generate sufficient funds for renovations of the kind mentioned by Dr. Tovell. It was agreed that this would be looked into.

Referring to the travel and entertainment account, Dr. Rossiter noted that there had been a 20% increase from the previous year. Dr. Tovell stated that this did not reflect a true statement of the account since some items in the account should have been debited to the field work account. It was agreed that the museum would in future post its field work component into a distinct account.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Tovell stated that when the museum conducts excavations in foreign countries, the question of possession of artifacts is negotiated beforehand with each government. He also noted that the Province of Quebec will not allow artifacts to be taken away unless by special permission.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter about admission fees, Dr. Tovell noted that this component of income is reduced from previous years somewhat since many people continue to receive free admittance to the museum. Furthermore, it was noted that admission fees from members are largely spent in the operation of the museum magazine.

Referring to the general question of admittance fees, Mr. Langdon stated that in his opinion there should not be fees charged to the public since this may cause a drop in attendance. At the moment, the fee is 50¢ prior to 5 p.m. but after 5 p.m. entrance is free.

Referring to a question from Dr. Parr regarding support from the Federal Government, Dr. Tovell noted that while the museum at present receives grants from the Canada Council and the National

Research Council, other sources of revenue are also being sought. Funds from the NRC and Canada Council are utilized for the research component of the museum's activities. Referring to other sources of revenue, Dr. Tovell also noted that the bulk of the funds received by the museum come from the province, and others are usually ear-marked for a special purpose.

Dr. Parr noted that the museum has on a number of occasions sought funds for air-conditioning and enquired what the status of air-conditioning for the museum was at the present time. Dr. Tovell noted that since the museum is currently planning to relocate elsewhere, the question of air-conditioning will not be raised. The cost of air conditioning the present facilities would amount to \$2,000,000.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding capital funding, Mr. Langdon stated that the current budget makes no provision for this purpose since the museum is presently waiting for the Art Gallery to finish its building program, after which the museum expects to begin its own capital program through provincial funding.

The conversation then turned to consideration of a number of diverse issues, during which it was noted that the museum did not see itself in competition with the Science Centre since the museum tends to cater to a different type of public than the Science Centre. It was also noted that the peak of attendance at the museum tends to be in late summer and again in January.

Responding to a question from Dr. Gerstein regarding theft and vandalism, Dr. Tovell noted that the museum had not experienced any significant loss due to these causes.

Dr. Rossiter enquired whether the museum had attempted to come to a decision on the recent report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education and the structural recommendations found within that report. Dr. Tovell noted that the decision of the museum that the COPSE recommendations on accessibility are desirable. Dr. Tovell also noted that whatever the organizational details may be with respect to the relationship of the museum to the government, it was his hope that the academic component of the museum operation would not be overlooked.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the Royal Ontario Museum and stated that the Committee would do its best to recognize the needs of the museum in its recommendations to the Government.

The delegation from the Royal Ontario Museum withdrew at 2:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 31st October, 1972 in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute

PRESENT

2017 Dr. J. Gordon Parr Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
The Honourable L.M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. F. Kidd
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. S. Nousiainen

2018

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The Committee received a delegation from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute comprising the following:

Mr. Mordell
Mrs. Margaret Norquay
Dr. H. E. Yates

Mr. Frost observed that a former member of the Committee on University Affairs, Mr. Perrin Beatty had been elected to the House of Commons in the October 30th elections. The Committee wished to put its congratulations to Mr. Beatty on Record.

Following introductions Mr. Mordell proceeded to outline the main features of the Ryerson Brief to the Committee on University Affairs. He stated that Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is convinced that its primary mission is to develop into a first class technical university. A second goal which Ryerson is attempting to meet is a reduction in the growth rate of costs. He furthermore noted that Ryerson believes that it is now well on the way to providing an excellent technical education with an academic orientation although costs stabilization will take another two to three years. The current cost squeeze, however, is particularly severe since there has been some fall-off in enrolments in the last two years.

Mr. Mordell also noted if enrolment levels are indeed stabilizing, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute will have to take further measures to deal with cost escalation. This is a particularly difficult problem since cost reductions must be achieved without any loss in the academic quality of program offerings. Progress can, however, be made by eradicating costly and unproductive practices of the past, by being innovative in offering new methods of approaching the instructional process.

Referring to those factors which have contributed to high costs at Ryerson, Mr. Mordell particularly noted that the tri-semester system which the institution is currently operating cannot continue in the future. He observed that Ryerson had begun this program at the insistence of the

Province but now wished to move away from it since it was not economical.

Mr. Mordell also stated that Ryerson is currently examining its teaching methods. He noted that the greatest portion of the lecture hour is taken up with the process of transmitting data but that only a small portion involves the educational process. In order to overcome this problem, Mr. Mordell noted that Ryerson is working towards the improvement of educational technology so that the process of data communication can be improved and that more time will become available for the real educational experience which is generally related to such things as discussion and work in small seminars.

Lastly, Mr. Mordell stated that he has some reservations about the usefulness of asking students to complete their education in a relatively constricted 4 or 5 year period of time. He indicated that alternate paths to educational achievement must be found and that Ryerson is actively seeking answers.

Dr. Parr thanked Mr. Mordell for his presentation and noted that the Committee on University Affairs itself is involved in the process of attempting to assess the relevance of current instructional practices. He particularly referred to the work of the joint CUA/COU Sub-Committee on Educational Technology and the ideas which are being discussed within that context. He also noted that the Committee has actively supported programs which attempt to break up the lock-step approach to education and referred particularly to the formula revision of part-time studies.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr about the relationship of Ryerson to the Ontario Educational Communications Authority, Mrs. Norquay noted that the OECA is working closely with Ryerson and has supplied Ryerson with film and air time so that Ryerson is able to mount an extension program. Furthermore, OECA has been helpful to Ryerson in terms of evaluating the approach of Ryerson to extension studies and have cooperated with Ryerson in conducting research in this area. It was also noted that most of the film which the Ryerson Open College utilizes is obtained from sources such as the CBC and the National Film Board.

The discussion then turned to the participants in the Open College program during which it was noted that enrolment is less than 100 at the present although there are many more participants listening to the public broadcasts. The qualification of the participants range from those who have Grade 8 education to those who have a university degree. In terms of the occupational structure of the participants the range is quite diverse.

Mr. Mordell, referring to the operation of the open College noted that the signal which CJRT is working with is no longer adequate since there has been a great deal of high rise construction within the general area of the transmitter. This problem, however, is expected to be rectified in the near future.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley whether graduates of the Open College sector program are

allowed credit should they enter university, Mrs. Norquay noted that this has happened on a number of occasions. She also stated that the program is very flexible in its outline since it is generally much cheaper to operate because no physical facilities need to be created for students. Lastly, it was noted that one attractive feature of the Open College sector program is that a particular student can proceed at a pace which is suitable to himself and is not restricted by the performance of others taking the course.

With reference to a question from Mr. Frost regarding the decision of Ryerson vis-a-vis the Ontario Universities and the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, Mr. Mordell noted that the emphasis at Ryerson is to offer a basic education which is sound from an academic point of view but which can also be used in an applied sense. Mr. Frost responded by noting that the Ryerson approach is indeed a unique one although there may be some danger that Ryerson could evolve patterns which are not entirely appropriate. He noted that careful thought should be given before establishing new patterns which do not conform to either the university or the CAAT model.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding the number of degree students at Ryerson, Mr. Mordell noted that while the exact numbers are difficult to determine, a good working assumption would be that approximately 2,000 of the 7,000 full time students would be working towards a degree. Dr. Yates added that the situation at Ryerson with regard to degree programs is not stable, and that there are plans to begin degree programs in some new areas. He noted however that when a diploma is converted to a degree program, the academic council at Ryerson gives a careful review to the whole of the undergraduate program and would not merely be agreeable to adding a fourth year to a current program.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley regarding the Ryerson intention to increase its student/staff ratio, Mr. Mordell noted that it is the Ryerson opinion that given new techniques for dissemination of knowledge, class sizes can be increased without at the same time losing quality of the academic program. He indicated that the major hurdle in establishing this pattern would be the resistance of faculty members.

After a video production related to the Open College sector, the delegation from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute withdrew.

2019 APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF
2ND AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1972

The Committee approved the Minutes of the above noted meetings.

2020 COPSE ON POST SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORTH-
EASTERN ONTARIO

Dr. Parr referred to a memorandum written to the CUA members which indicated that further questions need to be answered before a final recommendation could be made about the situation in North-Eastern Ontario. The options which are available to the Committee are as follows:

1. Endorse the original recommendations.
2. Reverse the recommendations.
3. Amend the recommendations: e.g. continue affiliation during a period of two to three years, while enrolments are problematic, etc.
4. Defer a decision until hearing from Laurentian and the affiliated colleges on Monday, November 13th.

Considerable discussion ensued on the contents of the memorandum during which Dr. Rossiter noted that if it is the intention of the Ministry to create a free standing university, problems may ensue since any new free standing institution may wish to expand to those proportions which are currently normative within the system. This would mean that the new institutions may wish to add graduate programs under the same conditions as are allowed for other universities in the system.

Dr. Parr responded to Dr. Rossiter's comments by pointing out that it may not necessarily be the case that the new institutions would wish to expand beyond their current level of offerings and cited the case of Trent for evidence.

Dr. Holmes stated that before a final decision was made, he would like to re-assess the recommendations of the Commission on Post Secondary Education in the light of the present developments. It was then agreed that a final recommendation on the matter would be pending until the Committee had had time to assess the alternatives and hear the annual briefs from the affected institutions.

2021

RECOMMENDATIONS ON GRADUATE FEES FOR 1973/74
AS DEVELOPED BY THE JOINT CUA/COU SUBCOMMITTEE
ON GOALS AND POLICIES FOR GRADUATE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Parr referred to a memorandum outlining the recent recommendation of the joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Goals and Policies on graduate fees for 1973/74. The main element of the memorandum was a proposal from the Subcommittee to reconsider graduate fees at the level of \$600 per year as opposed to the current figures utilized.

Considerable discussion ensued on the subject matter during which it was noted that a clear distinction must be made between actual fees charged to students and the formula fees to be charged. Mr. Kidd particularly noted that if the recommendations relate to formula fees, it would mean an increase in operating funds to be given to the universities.

It was agreed that since the effect of the current fee structure is not yet known in the system, and since the revision of the formula in some form is an imminent possibility, all further recommendations with regard to fee levels should be postponed until this information becomes known.

2022

ERINDALE-SHERIDAN FINE ART EDUCATION PROGRAM

Dr. Parr referred to a memorandum which had been prepared for the joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on finance-operating support recommending that, for formula grant purposes, the program would be considered to be an Erindale Program with a weight of 1.5 and that students would register at Erindale. After some discussion, it was noted that since this program encourages co-operative efforts among the universities and colleges, it should be recommended for funding. It was also noted that the weighting of 1.5 would not exceed other weightings for fine arts in the system.

2023

DISCUSSION - RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The Committee discussed the presentation of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and noted that some question still exists about the degree to which the Ryerson programs are similar or dis-similar to programs offered in the community colleges. It was also noted that while the Open College concept implemented by Ryerson is in principle a sound enterprise it should be recognized that at present this program constitutes a very minor portion of the institute's offering. It was also

difficult to draw clear conclusions about the success of the Ryerson programs at this time since the information about Ryerson is still limited to some degree. A study of student preferences and attitudes towards the Ryerson undertakings should be mounted at some time.

2024

REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY ENROLMENT REPORTS

Dr. Parr noted that preliminary enrolment figures are now available to the Committee members and referred to a memorandum prepared on this subject matter. He indicated that the Minister is concerned about the current enrolment levels particularly as they apply to the problem of review of the formula in the short term and in the long term. He also noted that there may be a possibility that some universities will ask that their 1972/73 grants should be reviewed since it is anticipated that enrolment shortfalls may be experienced randomly within the system.

Mr. Newson was then asked to outline the figures in the preliminary enrolment report.

Mr. Newson stated that, at present, the system as a whole has experienced an enrolment growth in aggregate of only 1% but that this figure is likely to be reduced once final figures are in by December.

In reference to a question from Dr. Rossiter regarding the reason why some institutions show enrolment growths in freshman intakes over and beyond their previous year's forecasts, it was noted that there may be a problem in that some institutions are engaged in heavy recruiting campaigns which tend to reward the larger institutions at the expense of the smaller ones. It was also noted that the entrance standards in the system may have been lowered to some degree although details at this point are not known.

Dr. Parr commented that the Committee should be in a position to somehow devise a method for dealing with competitive practices among the universities and suggested that adjustments to the procedures of the Ontario Universities Applications Centre might be considered. A particular problem arises when second and third choice universities contact students independently in an attempt to recruit them for their own institutions.

Considerable discussion ensued on the operation of the OUAC during which it was noted that if the Centre is going to be useful in its role, all students must apply through its services. It was also noted that late applicants, to universities particularly, can apply to individual institutions without having to go through the Centre.

In the ensuing discussion, a number of points were noted. Dr. Holmes indicated that due to the current enrolment shortfalls, the Committee might give some consideration to the possibility of imposing quotas by institutions. Dr. Parr also noted that if the Committee wishes to recommend a consecutive distribution of applications to the universities of the students' choice, some thought would have to be given to imposing a time limit by which universities must reply about acceptances.

In conclusion, it was noted that whatever the Committee may wish to recommend, there is the danger that the government would become involved with the internal operation of universities and that this may not be desirable from a longer point of view. Dr. Rossiter particularly suggested that a method of funding might have to be devised which, on the one hand, discourages open recruiting by the universities but which guarantees them a certain income level for subsequent years. It was suggested that some form of the slip-year scheme might have to be considered to overcome these problems.

It was then noted that the Committee is very concerned about current enrolment levels and the subsequent financial consequences which may eventuate. It was agreed that the Committee would address this problem when final enrolments become available.

2025 LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS FROM THE
HONOURABLE G. A. KERR

Dr. Parr read a letter from the Honourable G. A. Kerr thanking the Committee members for their work during his appointment as Minister of Colleges and Universities.

2026 APPEAL - YORK UNIVERSITY PH.D PROGRAM -
GEOGRAPHY

Mr. Nousiainen noted that York University had made an appeal against the embargo on geography and that this appeal had been considered within the context of the joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development. He indicated that the Subcommittee, (on the advise of ACAP) had recommended against approving the program since the planning assessment for geography is now well under way and any approvals would tend to confuse the picture. It was then agreed that the Committee would recommend against approving the Ph.D. program from York University.

2027 STUDENT FEES AND LOAN LIMITS - 1973/74

Dr. Holmes noted that the Committee might at some future point give attention to the question of fees charged to students, particularly since in its previous recommendations the Committee had recommended a loan limit of \$1000. It was agreed that since this recommendation was made prior to the increase in the current year's fees, the Committee would take it upon itself to consider this matter during the next meeting of the CUA. It was also noted that the Ontario Committee on Student Awards would be contacted shortly to gain their opinion on the matter.

Dr. Parr pointed out that CUA was reluctant to recommend a higher loan limit than \$800 for 1972/73; but that since its recommendation of \$1000 for 1973/74 had been superseded by a fee raise, this recommendation should be reconsidered.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 13th November, 1972, in the Huron Room, MacDonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing 9:00 a.m.

Minute PRESENT

2028 Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
 Mr. W. Dodge
 Dr. J. Foley
 Dr. J. Holmes
 Mr. J.O.N. Hughes
 Dr. M.J. Lavigne
 Professor W.R. Lederman
 Mr. R.W. Mitchell
 Mr. D. Pritchard
 Dr. R.J. Rossiter
 Mr. N.A. Sisco
 Mr. J.C. Yen
 Dr. L.A. McLeod
 Mr. S. Nousiainen
 Mr. B. Wolfe

2029 YORK UNIVERSITY

The committee received a delegation from York University comprising the following:

Dr. D. Slater, President
Dr. T.K. Olson, Assistant to
 the President, Academic
 Affairs
Mr. H.B. Parkes, Vice-President,
 Finance
Mr. W.W. Small, Vice-President,
 Administration
Mr. H.S. Lee, Institution Research

Following introductions Dr. Slater proceeded to comment on developments at York University and noted that the Administration at York University is currently in the process of a major planning exercise and for this reason have not been able to prepare a formal brief to the Committee on University Affairs. He also indicated that once

the planning exercise is completed, he may ask to meet with the CUA again. In the meantime, however, there were a number of issues which could come to the attention of the Committee under the following headings.

STABILIZATION OF OPERATING INCOME

Dr. Slater stated that stabilization of operating income for the university system is the most compelling issue which faces the universities, particularly when enrollment growths are no longer as great as in the past. An added problem is that increase of BIU in the past two years has not been nearly as great as in previous years and because of this, universities have suffered some strains.

All in all however, it was the opinion of York University that a formula based on the student parameter is still valid but that whatever formula may be used should allow the universities a thirty month horizon to use as a basis of planning. He then noted that any good system of allocating grants should in addition demonstrate equality of treatment among institutions, should predict total funds available per institution, and should acknowledge that there is no "neutral" formula and that all formulae in some sense will produce a steering effect. In addition, the formula should make the universities accountable but not in the sense of inviting interference with internal operations. Lastly, a formula should in a sense encourage competition but should in some sense limit predatory behaviour on a constituent university.

Dr. Slater then stated that it was his opinion that any future formula for the universities should be based on enrolment forecasts which would subsequently be adjusted by actual enrolment figures. One such method would be to ask each university to strike a standard minimum projection for two years ahead and then perhaps to establish a standard upper projection which would not be more than 2% above the minimum projection. In subsequent years, adjustments would be made. The overall effect of this kind of scheme would be to give the government an exact basis for planning and also to guarantee the universities a minimum level of income for a particular year and yet allow for flexibility. If a particular university had been too high in its standard formula in one year, it would be asked to revise its standard minimum projection in the following year. Dr. Slater's proposal would be made available at a later date to the Committee in more detail.

Dr. Slater stated that aside from the problem of formula stabilization, there were a number of matters which concerned York University. In this context, he noted that there is evidence that the formula system produces anomalies in its treatment of law programs. He urges that the Committee should review this particular component. In addition, he noted that fine arts programs generally do not receive an adequate amount of income primarily due to the fact that the formula does not account for studio space. Lastly, he stated that there is a great inequity in treatment of the CAAT's and the universities on extension work. Here he referred to the CAAT's formula which subsidizes extension course work and noted that universities get no funds for this period.

NEW PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Referring to new program planning in the Province of Ontario Dr. Slater stated that there are many uncertainties which remained to be resolved. He is particularly concerned about the procedures established with the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning and noted that it was his opinion that it would be surprising if something useful would come from the ACAP procedures. He added that the ACAP procedure is in great need of rationalization.

Dr. Rossiter inquired whether it was the opinion of York University that rationalization was a necessary component of new program planning. Dr. Slater responded by stating that while at the graduate level planning was necessary, there was question as to the appropriateness at the undergraduate level. Certainly, he noted that some new undergraduate programs would have to be considered in the context of whether the government wishes to fund new undertakings; however, much new program development in universities is effected by repackaging existing program and course content. The latter kind of process he stated, should not be prohibited.

STUDENT AID PROGRAMS

Dr. Slater stated that it was his opinion that the current OSAP program was not adequate to meet the needs of the students in the Ontario population. He stated that York University felt that the grants portion should be increased in proportion to the loan portion. In addition, Dr. Slater noted that it was his impression that much of the support for graduate students in

future will probably come from the OSAP program and for this reason a rationalization of student aid and awards is necessary. He added that York University is currently working on recommendations for improving the OSAP program.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION AT GLENDON COLLEGE

Dr. Slater referred to Glendon College and noted that the college has two objectives,

- (a) That it be a high class liberal arts college and
- (b) Provide a focus for bilingual education.

This college at present receives approximately \$100,000 annually to cover the incremental costs of bilingualism. Dr. Slater urged that the government continue the grant of at least \$100,00 a year until such time that York University has had a chance to prepare a cost estimate on the incremental cost of bilingual education.

Commenting on the general program in bilingualism at Glendon Dr. Slater stated that the progress to date has not been as rapid as earlier anticipated. It appears that the process of providing a true centre for bilingual education is a long and difficult one although many advances are made. Currently, Glendon has been able to recruit many Franco-Ontarians and also students from Quebec. A quite visible attempt is emerging although the final objective will probably take some time to reach.

SPECIAL FORMULA PROBLEMS

Dr. Slater stated that York University is experiencing a number of special formula problems, and noted that education programs in fifth year and special education programs are currently not adequate for approval for formula. Furthermore, part-time graduate programs in business and public administration are not currently funded at the level they should be.

Dr. Rossiter inquired about the special nature of business and public administration programs and the consequent claims for additional funding. Dr. Slater stated that the reason public administration requires a heavy cost component is that the students tend to take on very heavy workloads and therefore increase costs for the university. The conversion for part-time studies does not appear to be generating adequate income.

Continuing with special formula problems, Dr. Slater added that some consideration should be given to providing special grants for teaching and learning innovation. Furthermore, he stated that York University was not satisfied with the parameters of the cyclical renewal allowance in the capital formula and that this should be re-assessed. He noted that York University would prepare a brief on these specific items and would submit it to the Committee at some future date.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding student recruitment patterns within the Province, Dr. Slater stated that while the behaviour of certain institutions is quite predatory, there

does not appear to be a method of attenuating this unless the universities can have some guarantee of minimal incomes. Dr. Parr observed that the method proposed for formula stabilization by Dr. Slater earlier would not necessarily help in the situation of competitive recruitment of students. Dr. Parr added that some thought should be given to asking some universities to limit their growth and compensating them in some financial manner.

Mr. Hughes stated that he agreed that the main problem of the university system at the moment is stabilizing income. He noted that upper limits are required but that while the problem is known in principle, a clear solution has not yet been thought out. He also noted that it would be advisable for universities to maintain as much economy in internal operations as possible.

Dr. Rossiter, referring to Dr. Slater's earlier remarks about a system for stabilizing incomes on a two year forecast basis, stated that there may be some difficulty in obtaining a commitment from the government for a two year period and that obtaining a one year guarantee was enough of a problem. Dr. Slater replied that when the university is given a minimum of a thirty month planning horizon, it is extremely difficult to make planning decisions within a shorter period of time.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes about the possibility of removal of fee restrictions from the formula, Dr. Slater stated that he had not given this matter much thought to date.

Dr. Parr inquired what would be the opinion of York University were the government grant to be based in some way on the salary component which tends to be a recurring and large component of university costs. Dr. Slater responded by stating that he thought it would not be possible to revert to a system which is essentially a bargaining one.

The discussion then turned to a consideration of the general value of the BIU increases which had occurred in the past two years and Dr. Slater stated that it was his opinion that the Government tended to treat civil servants in a different manner from University faculty. He stated that the BIU value does not approximate salary increases given to other sectors of the economy such as the civil servant component. Dr. Rossiter added that he was in essential agreement with Dr. Slater's views and added that the universities are particularly constrained since many of the marginal cost components are not within the control of the university. He cited the recent increases in rates for various services such as fuel oil.

Dr. Rossiter then noted that if the Government is going to consider paying universities on forecasts two years in advance, they would have to be assured that the actual forecasts which were prepared were creditable and not inflated in their value. He enquired how York University would envision dealing with this problem. Dr. Slater replied by stating that York University at least is performing its budgeting exercise and gearing itself to a base line of expenditure levels defined in terms of current

levels of service and then attempts to come to satisfactory answers and reasons for any increases to this component.

After some discussion, Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from York University and noted that the Committee would give careful consideration to the matters outlined by York University in its upcoming recommendations to the Government.

The delegation from York University withdrew at this point.

2030

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

The Committee met with a delegation from Laurentian University consisting of the following:

Dr. E. Monahan, President
Mr. F.J. Turner, Vice-President
of Administration
Mr. C. Nurmi, Comptroller
Prof. W. Cragg
Mr. J. Barry, Chairman of the
Senate Budget and Short
Term Academic Planning Cte.
Prof. J. Barry, Academic Colleague,
COU
Mr. N. Wadge, Chairman of Executive
Committee Board of Governors

Following the introductions, Dr. Monahan stated that Laurentian University is in the process of defining academic priorities for the institution and that to do so a number of problems would have to be solved. He then referred to page 2 of the Laurentian brief which listed the academic priorities that require resolution before an adequate planning exercise can be completed. The priorities are as follows:

1. What should be the involvement of Laurentian in Graduate Study- the relation between undergraduate and graduate work.
2. What should be the commitment to off campus programs - the relation between on campus and off campus activities.
3. What should be the commitment to professional education - the relation between faculty of arts and science and the professional schools.
4. What should be the commitment to French language programs and the Bilingual programs - the relation between English language and French language programs and courses.

He added that the answers to these questions are extremely difficult and complex and very much depend on priorities of the Province and its funding mechanisms. Whatever the answers may be, these should be made in an explicit sense and should take account of all contingencies.

Continuing with his presentation Dr. Monahan stated that of all uncertainties with which the universities have to work at present, the most serious one is that of not knowing budgets in advance. He indicated that Laurentian has begun its budgetary process for the fiscal year 1973-74 and must complete this by the end of December since any decisions regarding additions and reductions of faculty members must be made at that time at the latest. He noted also that Laurentian does not currently know its emerging grant for 1973-74 and the best that they can do is make a judgement about what this figure might be. Lastly, referring to the problem of future planning, he noted that Laurentian has been extremely conservative in its forecast enrolment. He observed that this area too is highly uncertain depending on the choices of individuals.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr about the degree to which Laurentian projections are affected by the projections of affiliated colleges, Dr. Monahan stated that it was his opinion that if students did not go to Algoma or Nipissing they would most likely go to other institutions than Laurentian. At the moment, Laurentian draws only one out of 6 to 9 students in the Sudbury area who go to the university.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter regarding enrolment patterns, Dr. Monahan stated that in general, the Social Sciences are beginning to fall off in enrolments while some of the life and natural sciences are showing an up-turn. He added that Laurentian's projections are very much affected by the particular situation in which Laurentian finds itself in the North. In this context, many Laurentian students are seeking programs with a professional content since they tend to be highly job-oriented.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding the Laurentian view relating to general questions of equal educational opportunity, Dr. Monahan stated that at the present time, Laurentian is essentially an arts and science university offering programs in humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, and a number of professional programs. With the existing level of funding however, he felt that the range of offerings can not be maintained and that some cutbacks in program offerings may be necessary.

Referring to the program range at Laurentian, Dr. Monahan further noted that while it might be very desirable for Laurentian to maintain a close correspondence between its program offerings and the needs of the local community, there are likely to be some differences. In any case, Laurentian does attempt to provide many courses in disciplines which are important to the general geographic area.

Dr. Parr noted that Laurentian University appears to be continuing with its engineering program which the Lapp Report on Engineering Sciences had recommended should be terminated.

The Committee then turned to a consideration of the relationship between Laurentian University and Algoma College, Nipissing College and College de Hearst. Dr. Monahan noted that the fundamental question to be asked is the development of a co-ordinated approach to education in northeastern Ontario. He added that if the affiliated colleges were to be made free-standing, co-ordination would be that much more difficult to effect. Laurentian has not to date conducted the systematic planning of directions to be undertaken. This kind of planning however has begun and some conclusions might be reached in the near future. Dr. Monahan stated that whatever the answers may be, the fundamental perception must be acknowledged that Laurentian University is providing educational services for a different

kind of market than the institutions in southern Ontario. To support this point, he noted that the market in northern Ontario does not generally have a great tradition of higher education since all students tend to be first generation. In this kind of context, extension programs are extremely desirable since they tend to provide an introduction to university work for many people. However, it is difficult to find staffing for extension activity. Another problem would be that competition in offering extension courses would only be counter-productive.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding recruiting in Northern Ontario by universities from Southern Ontario, Dr. Monahan stated that the recruiting efforts made by southern universities in the north are a distraction to Laurentian University at best and a liability at the worst. He then referred to an advertisement feature in the current issue of Generation magazine which had been sent to most high school students in the Province. The centre advertisement piece was an attempt by the University of Waterloo to recruit students. Dr. Monahan stated that Laurentian cannot compete fairly on this basis since it had been discovered that the production of the advertising feature had cost \$8,500. It was his opinion that the system can well do without this kind of competition.

Dr. Parr commented that while the recruiting practices are indeed a problem there may be a difficulty in solving it since it is difficult for the Committee on University Affairs to intervene in this kind of matter.

The discussion then returned to a question of Laurentian University in relation to its affiliated colleges. Dr. Parr observed that a case may be made for terminating the work of the colleges altogether in the North although other options should also be sought. Dr. Monahan replied that if the Government wishes to develop Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay as college centres they would have to expend a lot more money to make these viable operations.

Dr. Rossiter inquired about the degree to which Laurentian might duplicate offerings at Nipissing. Dr. Monahan stated that there is not necessarily a duplication since Nipissing is attempting to increase their on-campus course offering while Laurentian is attempting to extend its off-campus operation. In this context, Dr. Monahan stated that he had only recently found that the Province makes special grants to another institution to support off-campus work and that Laurentian would require some of their assistance.

Dr. Rossiter, in concluding his remarks stated that it was his opinion that more co-operation and collaboration should take place in the North in terms of educational offering.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley regarding the co-operation that Laurentian University might have with institutions in Southern Ontario, Dr. Monahan stated that to date there has been very little although many southern institutions do field work in the north.

He cited the case of the University of Ottawa which is offering education courses through Nipissing College. Also, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education is offering courses in Laurentian University although there was no requirement that they do so. Referring to the general problem of a co-ordinated approach in Northern Ontario, Dr. Monahan stated that the resources of Laurentian University are not adequate to even assess the extent and the desirability of this kind of activity.

In response to Mr. Dodge's question about the number of students Laurentian enrolls from Southern Ontario, Dr. Monahan stated that roughly 500 to 600 come from Southern Ontario. An equal number comes from locations north of Sudbury itself. Referring to the aims of educational institutions in Northern Ontario, Dr. Monahan added that institutions such as universities tend to have many beneficial spin-off effects for the community surrounding it. He noted that the University of Sudbury in a very real sense is a community resource providing many kinds of services which the Sudbury district would not have were the university not there. He indicated that the cultural contribution of the institution is something which should be recognized and even encouraged.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge regarding bilingual education at Laurentian University, Dr. Monahan stated that to date Laurentian has not computed its incremental costs of bilingualism to justify the grant that

it receives from the Province of Ontario but would do so as soon as possible. He added that it was his opinion that much more should be done in this area.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from Laurentian University and stated that the Committee on University Affairs would give careful consideration to the points raised in the Laurentian brief and in the event that there were additional matters which Laurentian wished to bring to the attention of the Committee, they should do so.

The delegation from Laurentian University withdrew at this point.

2031

COMMITTEE BUSINESS - LETTERS FROM
MINISTER

Dr. Parr read a letter from the Minister of Colleges and Universities which indicated that the decision on the proposed Ontario Graduates Scholarship was still pending. The Minister felt that an implementation in 1973-74 would not likely be possible since many matters remain to be clarified. Dr. Parr also read a letter from the Minister which indicated that it was his desire that the university community can rest assured that the government wishes to continue its general support of university programs and student awards programs and that the Committee should, in its final recommendations attempt to develop a package which was as inclusive as possible and would take into account the special problems of the universities and the government.

Dr. Rossiter, in commenting upon the Minister's letter, stated that it would be most desirable were the universities to be told that the Government will continue support to graduate students in the coming year through some means even though the current OGF program may not be extended. He also stated that the Minister should be advised that the treatment of graduate students should be distinctly separated from the treatment of undergraduate students in any support program. This is important since Ontario is in a competitive position with other jurisdictions for the best graduate students and any support program should recognize this essential fact. The importance of scholarships should not be discounted.

2032 ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
AUTHORITY

Dr. Parr distributed a memorandum on Ontario Educational Communications Authority and their desire to reserve a channel for likely future use. Considerable discussion ensued on the proposal and it was noted that an expenditure of \$2,000,000 would be required on an annual basis for the next 10 years to develop capital facilities.

It was finally agreed that the Committee would defer further decisions about this matter until such time that the Chairman has had a chance to consult with the Canadian Radio Television Commission about the degree to which it was necessary to reserve channels.

2033

ALGOMA COLLEGE

The Committee was introduced to Dr. Brown of Algoma College.

Dr. Brown began his comments by noting that the subject matter of most concern to Algoma College is the future of the college viz a viz its relationship with Laurentian University. He stated that Algoma would very much appreciate the Government taking a firm position on whether Algoma should become dis-affiliated from Laurentian University. He also stated that Algoma has attempted to define which direction it should proceed in but has not been able to do this although it has had constant consultation with the Committee on University Affairs, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, and the Commission on Post-Secondary Education. He added that the Commission on Post-Secondary Education had emphasized that it was their opinion that the best role for Algoma should be to become a free standing institution and develop a competence in those areas in which it had potential.

Dr. Parr responded to Dr. Brown's comments and stated that the Committee on University Affairs, through its sub-committee on Northeastern Ontario, had been working on the problem for some time and was in the process of preparing recommendations to the Minister. He stated that there was serious question, however, about the degree to which it would be desirable to make Algoma and Nipissing Colleges into free standing institutions primarily because the Northeastern portion of Ontario requires a certain co-ordinated approach to providing educational services. He also

noted that the Committee was uncertain whether the proposal to create free standing institutions would produce unhealthy competition among the institutions in the North.

In response to Dr. Parr's comments, Dr. Brown stated that from the point of view of Algoma, dis-affiliation would be desirable since Algoma at present does not have good lines of communication with Laurentian. Furthermore, Algoma at the present time does not get capital grants nor does it get emerging grants and generally operates in an unfavorable financial climate. Dr. Parr agreed that the Government should indicate its preferences in this area as soon as possible since to continue under current guidelines would be completely unsatisfactory.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge whether it is indeed desirable to maintain any institutions in Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, Dr. Brown stated that while it was his opinion that much good work will be done at these institutions; nevertheless, it is a fair question whether these institutions should be continued.

In response to a question from Mr. Sisco regarding Algoma's relationship to the CAAT at Sault Ste. Marie, Dr. Brown stated that Algoma would very much like to develop co-operative programs with the College but is hindered because of having to clear program proposals with Laurentian. Dr. Parr noted that the problems Algoma is encountering with Laurentian are in one sense no different from

problems individual departments have to deal with in other universities.

In response to a question from Dr. Brown regarding the purpose of affiliation, Dr. Parr noted that were the Government to make Algoma and Nipissing free standing institutions, problems may arise from other areas where similar requests may be received.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter regarding the essential difference between the Sault College and Algoma College, Dr. Brown stated that the purpose of Sault College is to train for jobs whereas Algoma College is more generally concerned with problems of education. Dr. Rossiter also noted that Algoma College enrolments are below last year's enrolments and enquired whether it would be possible for the institution to continue operations as a free standing institution. The answer from Dr. Brown was in the affirmative.

In concluding his presentation Dr. Brown stated that the Committee should be aware that Algoma College is attempting to perform an educational service in its locality but is much hampered by financial arrangements. He also noted that the relationship of Algoma College to Sault College is a good one although this may not generally be known. Lastly he noted, that the salary levels at Algoma College are probably the highest in the Province, which is contributing to the financial problem.

Dr. Brown withdrew from the meeting at this point.

2034

NIPISSING COLLEGE

The Committee received a delegation from Nipissing College consisting of Dr. Trussler, Dr. Zytaruk, Dr. Lukatelis.

Dr. Trussler read a set of introductory comments to the Committee members. (Attached) Dr. Zytaruk then also read a set of introductory remarks. (Attached)

Following the introductory remarks, Dr. Trussler stated that whatever direction Nipissing may take in the future, its current affiliation agreement with Laurentian is likely to constrain its development. Because of this fact, Dr. Trussler asked the Committee's support for making Nipissing College a free standing institution.

Dr. Lukatelis amplified Dr. Trussler's points and stated that a further concern to Nipissing are the current rental arrangements that the College has with Canadore College. He added that the original agreement with Canadore was to have a single Board of Governors who will be jointly and equally responsible for the use of physical facilities but as events have evolved, Nipissing finds itself in a subordinate position.

Dr. Trussler added to the foregoing comments and noted that a further problem will be caused by an apparent decision to transfer the Teacher's College operation from North Bay to Sudbury. He urged that the terms of

reference of the original agreement with the College Education Centre should be adhered to.

Dr. Parr stated that many of the terms of reference to which the foregoing comments referred resulted from the report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education on Northeastern Ontario. He cautioned that this report was not necessarily Government policy but that it was being used as a focus of discussing the issue. He then enquired whether the problems Nipissing College has had with Laurentian University could be solved by a different affiliation agreement as opposed to dis-affiliating altogether.

Dr. Zytaruk responded to Dr. Parr and stated that Nipissing College would very much like to operate an independent operation since the process of referring most decisions to Laurentian University causes many problems. He then noted that Laurentian University has complete authority with respect to new program proposals which places Nipissing sometimes in an untenable position.

Dr. Rossiter observed that Nipissing College is obviously attempting to become a free standing institution from Laurentian University and noted that enrolment levels as forecast by the College appear to be quite optimistic given the enrolment problems currently experienced by all Ontario universities. He asked Dr. Zytaruk to comment on this problem.

Dr. Zytaruk noted that Nipissing feels that its enrolment objectives are realistic, particularly since the College now has a new physical plant and since the third year has been added to the Arts and Science program. Dr. Parr enquired whether it would be advisable for a small academic group such as Nipissing College to have reference to a larger body such as Laurentian University Senate with regard to new program implementation. Dr. Zytaruk responded by stating that while in principal the arrangement suggested by Dr. Parr is good, in practical fact Laurentian University appears to fear competition from Nipissing College and therefore will not allow the establishment of new programs.

Mr. Dodge observed that there was real question about the viability of establishing independent colleges in an area where co-ordination is required. Dr. Zytaruk responded by stating that it might be possible to reach a degree of co-ordination by re-writing the affiliation of agreement if this affiliation becomes impossible but it was his opinion that Nipissing would be at a disadvantage since Laurentian University would undoubtedly become the dominant body.

Dr. Zytaruk added that if this affiliation with Laurentian is not a likely possibility, some thought should be given to the possibility of Nipissing affiliating with another university in the Province.

Dr. Trussler summarized this portion of the discussion by noting that Nipissing cannot remain in its current status since there is a very real danger of the institution becoming stagnant. He urged that the Committee give careful consideration to a future course of action and emphasized that the provision of educational services to the population of Northern Ontario must rank as a top priority. He then urged the Committee to give careful attention to the question of the Teacher's College remaining at Nipissing College. He added that Nipissing has an excellent faculty and that the College should not be taken to Sudbury.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from Nipissing College. The delegation withdrew at this point.

2035

COLLEGE DE HEARST

The Committee received a delegation from the College de Hearst comprising the following: Mr. Gaeten Valliere, Mr. Remone Tremblay.

Following introductions Mr. Tremblay stated that it was the intention of the Hearst Brief to communicate to the Committee on University Affairs those difficulties which the College is currently experiencing and also its planned projects for the future. He indicated that he believed that the College De Hearst offers an excellent educational service to the population in its area even though an average course has an enrolment of only 20. One of the priorities which the College would like to see undertaken is a Research Project on the economic, political, social and

cultural conditions that affect its existence. To do such work, however, would require increased support. Another goal of the University is to provide a program for instruction of French as a second language. College De Hearst has a particularly favourable milieu for such a program since 85% of its population is French speaking. Mr. Tremblay then referred to a number of items, in the following order:

1. Special Grants. A special grant should be given to College De Hearst for (a) travelling expenses since the College extends its services to centres scattered over a distance of 175 miles; these will cost \$13,000 in the current year;
(b) rental of premises - at the present, the College does not receive grants for capital expenditures yet a rental figure of \$35,000 is required.
(c) purchase of equipment and material from the old College - the University College De Hearst is acquiring the old assets from the Diocese of Hearst at a cost of \$10,000 per year. The total cost will be \$60,000.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Tremblay noted that the enhancement of Educational services to the population of Northern Ontario is the primary goal of the College De Hearst and it is for this reason that extra monies are required.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding the relationship of the College De Hearst to Laurentian University, Mr. Tremblay stated that the relationship is currently sound and that the College receives considerable support from Laurentian although it does have difficulty in introducing new programs.

Dr. Parr referred to the request for extra travel expenditure and stated that there may be a precedent for this kind of expenditure and indicated that the Committee would do all it could in this area.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge regarding the rental expenditure of \$35,000, Mr. Tremblay stated that this money is paid to the corporation of Hearst which in effect means that it is paid back to the College.

The following comments were noted:

- (a) The College offers some courses in English although the bulk of offerings are in the French language.
- (b) The Faculty at the College is currently 11 full time.
- (c) All administrators at the College also perform teaching functions.
- (d) Most of the graduates of the College remain in the community.

Following considerable discussion, Dr. Parr observed that the Committee would give careful attention to the possibility of providing research monies for the

undertakings contemplated by the College.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge regarding bilingual grants, Mr. Tremblay stated that no calculation of marginal costs of bilingualism have yet been worked out although these would be completed in the near future. Approximately 30% of all courses offered at the College De Hearst are bilingual.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the College De Hearst and noted that the Committee would give careful consideration to the proposals in the Brief. Mr. Valliere agreed that he would send more details to the Committee regarding the rental arrangements at the College De Hearst.

The delegation from the College De Hearst withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 14th November, 1972 in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute

PRESENT

2036

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Dr. J. Holmes
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. J.C. Yen

Mr. H.H. Walker, Secretary
Dr. L.A. McLeod
Mr. S. Nousiainen
Mr. B. Wolfe

2037

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Ottawa comprising the following:

Father R. Guindon
Mr. J. McCarthy
Dr. M. Chagnon
Dr. J. Jolie
Prof. A. Feingold
Mr. Peter Beach
Mr. Alan Gilmour

Following introductions Father Guindon stated that the University of Ottawa is extensively involved in attempting to rationalize its aims and goals and find acceptable answers to the problems which are largely caused by the current financial difficulties of the universities. He stated that the University of

Ottawa is concentrating on a program of institutional research and planning so that an integrated approach can be taken to the main goals of the university which are (a) to provide instructional facilities in both languages, (b) to encourage community participation within the university and (c) to continue its traditional roles of teaching and research. The planning exercise is an attempt to get a coherent picture of the structure as it might evolve in future years and to do this so that both the academic and administrative areas are integrated.

He noted that the University of Ottawa is of course involved in graduate education but is unable to start new graduate programs due to the embargo on many disciplines. A further problem is that some financial difficulties have been caused by some students switching from full-time studies to part-time work.

Commenting further on developments at the University of Ottawa Father Guindon stated that a graduate program in library science will likely be begun in the future provided that the Universities are successful in obtaining a director. At the present time, the University has a reduced entitlement due to the fact that the current library science program (at the undergraduate level) has been discontinued until a new director has been hired.

Referring to financial matters, Father Guindon stated that it would be most desirable were the universities to announce their entitlements earlier in the budgeting cycle. The matter of the grant for bilingual education continues to be of concern as does the future of a proposed health science centre. Other matters that concern the University of Ottawa are the problem of capital support and University of Ottawa plan to acquire further land. Lastly, the University of Ottawa wishes to obtain financing for student residences and it was suggested that the Committee on University Affairs should establish a multi-partile committee (with membership from the CUA, the Ministry, the University) to assess the problem. With reference to residences, Father Guindon stated that the University of Ottawa is subsidizing the cost of residence operation in an amount of \$200,000 annually and that the Government should seriously reconsider its approach to this matter.

Mr. Gilmour added to Father Guindon's remarks and stated that the matter of capital funding particularly in reference to the residence accommodation is very severe at the University of Ottawa. He stated that even with the subsidy, the facilities are barely breaking even.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding enrolment levels, Father Guindon stated that the University of Ottawa has been extremely fortunate with undergraduate enrolments but at the graduate level there has been a decrease. Overall, the University has not met its projections. Referring to undergraduate enrolment, Father Guindon stated that an increasing number of students are qualifying from Grade 13 and are therefore driving enrolments upward. Also, the University now gets many candidates who would formerly have attended Teachers' Colleges.

Mr. Gilmour stated that although the University of Ottawa has enrolled more students in the past year, the effect on financing has not been favourable. He noted that the University of Ottawa has spent all its surpluses.

In spite of these measures, the University of Ottawa has not been able to reach a balanced budget position.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter regarding non-Ontario enrolments, Father Guindon stated that the figures are roughly 4% from other provinces than Quebec, and 33% from Quebec. Dr. Rossiter observed that if the increase in Quebec intake continued relative

to Ontario students, this could become a serious problem.

Dr. Rossiter observed that an interesting trend that is developing in the Ontario system is that the social sciences appear to be declining with the physical and life sciences showing comparable increases. He enquired whether this would cause a financial difficulty with the university. Father Guindon replied that the difficulty caused by a switch in student preferences is that resources cannot be reallocated very easily among disciplines particularly when the contrast is between the social and physical sciences. He then pointed out that regarding Dr. Rossiter's earlier remarks about proportion of Quebec students at the University of Ottawa, it should be recognized that at the Ph.D. level at least 90% of graduates remain working in Ontario. At the M.A. level the figure is 80% and even at the Bachelor's level 70% remain in Ontario. Dr. Rossiter remarked that there had been no implied criticism of the University of Ottawa's intentions per se, although inter-provincial mobility in an unequal sense might become a problem.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding the opinion of University of Ottawa to the ACAP procedures, Father Guindon stated that while recognizing that procedures are time consuming there does not appear to be a viable alternative. He indicated that whatever the outcome of ACAP might be, it was still a useful exercise in evaluating graduate education.

In response to a question from Dr. Lederman regarding the stabilization of income, Father Guindon stated that it would be more useful to utilize previous years' enrolment as a basis for budgeting. He did note however, that there would be problems for some institutions which were showing enrolment increases, but overall, the system of paying on previous years' enrolment would be preferable to the current one.

In response to Dr. Parr's question about the aims of the University of Ottawa regarding part-time studies, Father Guindon stated that the University at present operates off-campus courses in Cornwall and Hawkesbury and other localities. Participation is quite good at these localities and students attend from many different strata in the socio-economic structure. The enrolment is generally in social sciences and humanities, and of these 10,000 students, the average age is over 30. Dr. Feingold added that the intake of mature students has dropped considerably from the previous year. There does not appear to be any trend in this pattern.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding parking facilities, Mr. Gilmour stated that he had written the Deputy Minister who had replied that in general, it is not the policy of the Ministry to support capital projects for parking facilities but that the

Ministry could be of assistance in funding planned acquisitions. Mr. Gilmour stated that the Deputy Minister had said that he would bring this matter to the CUA for further attention.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge regarding property acquisition, Mr. Gilmour stated that while the University of Ottawa is attempting to purchase as many options as possible, there had been very few expropriations.

Referring to bilingual education, Mr. Dodge stated that a subcommittee on the Committee of University Affairs is currently looking into methods of funding those institutions which operate bilingual programs. He observed that the University of Ottawa currently receives a sum of \$1,500,000 for this undertaking. He added that while the University of Ottawa had prepared a study on the costs of bilingual education, Laurentian University has not yet attempted to approximate their costs.

The discussion then turned to the language of instruction at the University of Ottawa during which it was noted that at the undergraduate level, 49% of the students take lectures in French. At the graduate level, only 40% of the students take lectures in French. It is difficult to predict a future pattern, although Father Guindon

noted a slight tendency for more English students to take courses in French.

Referring to professional education in French, Father Guindon stated that there are no plans at present to offer medicine in French but sciences could be so offered. If medicine is to be offered in French, the University of Ottawa would require an increased level of funding. In any case, it appears that applications from Franco-Ontarians for medical programs is not great.

Following some discussion about the desirability of providing an extra component for salaries to be paid to bilingual instructors, Dr. Parr stated it was his opinion that bilingualism of a particular professor should be taken into account when evaluation was made of teaching competence. Father Guindon added that it was his opinion that there should be no special reward because an instructor is able to teach in two languages. He added that the University of Ottawa has a committee assessing this matter which might report at some future date.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the University of Ottawa and stated that the Committee would give careful attention to the comments found within the brief and the discussion.

The delegation from the University of Ottawa withdrew at this point.

2038

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from Queen's University comprising the following:

Mr. J.D. Gibson, Chairman, Board
of Trustees
Dr. J.J. Deutsch, Principal and
Vice Chancellor
Mr. J. Bankes, Arts (student)
Mr. D. Bonham, Vice-Principal
(Finance)
Mr. J.M. Courtright, Vice-
Principal (Development
and Information)
Mr. Mario Creet, Office of Academic
Planning
Dr. C.M.D. Crowder, Department of
History
Mr. J. Dinning, Commerce (student)
Mr. H.M. Edwards, Associate Dean,
Faculty of Applied Science
Mr. R.J. Hand, Dean, School of
Business
Dr. G.A. Harrower, Vice-Principal
(Academic)
Dr. Jean E. Hill, Dean, School of
Nursing
Dr. J.E. Hogarth, Acting Dean,
School of Graduate Studies
and Research
Miss M. Hooey, Secretary of the
Senate
Mr. R.J. Kennedy, Vice-Principal,
(Administration)
Mr. Greg LeBlanc, President, Alma
Mater Society
Mr. R.W. MacKenzie, President,
Queen's Faculty Association

Mr. V. Ready, Dean, Faculty
of Education
Dr. D.G. Sinclair, Department
of Physiology
Miss I. Smith, Office of
Academic Planning
Dr. D.A. Soberman, Dean,
Faculty of Law
Mr. Bernard Trotter, Office of
Academic Planning
Dr. R.J. Uffen, Dean, Faculty
of Applied Science
Dr. R.L. Watts, Dean, Faculty
of Arts and Science
Dr. D.O.W. Waugh, Vice-
Principal Health Sciences
Mr. J.A. Whitley, Student Affairs
Mr. D.A. Wilson, Department of
English
Dr. H.J. Wintle, Department of
Physics.

Following introductions, Dr. Deutsch stated that the brief of Queen's University to the Committee on University Affairs is mainly concerned with outlining the planning priorities of the institution for the 1970's.

At Queen's University, the decision has been made that a ceiling on growth would be adopted which would be met sometime in the 70's and which would likely not produce an enrolment in excess of 10,000 students, and the university has steadily moved toward it. The projections made four years ago have turned out to be remarkably accurate.

Dr. Deutsch remarked on student preferences and noted that these have changed slightly whereby social sciences tend to be falling off but life sciences and natural sciences show corresponding increases. It appears that student choices are now predicated more toward the job orientation of a particular discipline.

Since Queen's University had decided to limit its enrolment growth the university naturally has planned for a steady state situation. There are problems with a steady state situation, particularly as these relate to maintaining a vitality for an institution which is not introducing new programs. Another problem is that the faculty is quite young and will therefore ask for increases in rank and salary levels; however, these increases will be difficult to obtain since the income level on the current formula will probably remain quite steady.

All in all, these developments produce a certain inflexibility within the structure of the institution's experience and forces it to look for alternate methods of dealing with its problems. At the present moment, Queen's University is reducing its tenured appointments, and is examining leave arrangements and other mechanisms for adjusting staff structures.

Dr. Deutsch further noted that in a period of steady state, the matter of overheads becomes very important since with growing enrolments, these tend to be absorbed on a year to year basis. A general device by Queen's University to cope with this situation is to ask that all ancillary services such as computers be self paying to the highest degree. If the facilities are free, they tend to be over-utilized.

Referring to the steady state situation, Dr. Deutsch also noted that Queen's University is examining the possibility of shifting staff from declining departments to those departments where demand is higher. This is difficult, due to the highly specialized nature of most faculty members. With regard to space, the university is presently operating a summer school program and has begun an inter session between the month of May and June. All these measures help with overhead expenses since the plant is more effectively utilized.

Dr. Deutsch then referred to the level of the BIU increases in the past two years and noted that in the year previous the increase was only 2% and the last year it was 3.4%. Inflation is obviously a problem at these levels particularly since additional incomes can't be gained through growth of the institution. In a real sense, the rate of increase in costs is far outstripping the resources of the

institution and the real resources are contracting. Whatever measures Queen's University may have to take in the future, Dr. Deutsch emphasized that the last thing Queen's would wish to do is to cut the teaching service provided. It may be possible to reduce expenditures in the library, administration, plant, and in other areas but to a limited degree.

Dr. Deutsch concluded this portion of his comments by noting that the institutions in the university system of Ontario matured considerably during the 1960's and many gaps in educational offerings were filled at that time. Overall, it is said it was his opinion that the system is in an advantageous position but there is a danger that these gains may be lost in the future if resources are cut drastically. He observed that this would be surely contrary to public interest.

Referring to graduate work at Queen's University, he stated that the current difficulty is that guidelines for the future are not very well known. He cited reductions in level of support for graduate students and the machinery set up to deal with expanding graduate schools as evidence. It was the opinion of Queen's University that graduate work must be supported particularly in the case of the good students and that a major planning effort is required in this area too. Dr. Deutsch furthermore

noted that the lack of guidelines is becoming evident in further areas, particularly in medical education. He noted that the Mustard Report on Health Education had recommended against the establishment of an additional medical school in the province but had not indicated what alternative should be undertaken. He observed that the Queen's Medical School facility could be expanded but no decisions can be made until the responsible authorities give an indication in which direction they may wish to move. He observed that the Senior Coordinating Committee on health finances which had formerly given direction to the undertaking of medical education in the Province had been disbanded and that no alternate mechanisms had been devised.

Taking into consideration education programs, Dr. Deutsch stated that the universities, while being given control of educational programs in the Province, had not received an indication whether the Province wishes to pay for overhead costs. He stated that it is impossible to operate these faculties on a marginal cost basis.

Referring to student aid, Dr. Deutsch urged that the Committee give serious attention to extending financial aid to students from the lower economic groups. It was his opinion that the student aid program is still oriented toward the middle and higher income groups although many of the road blocks to accessibility are related to the social factors.

Referring to student recruitment practices, Dr. Deutsch noted that situation had changed entirely from past patterns. The present situation is that universities are in a competitive struggle for students and this situation arises largely from the financial instability caused by annual formula grants based on enrolments. He stated that it would be more desirable to establish institutional targets for enrolment on a forecast basis for a particular year and to adjust the actual grant given in subsequent years. Dr. Deutsch observed that in the Provinces of Alberta and Quebec universities operate on targets which are subsequently adjusted. The need for more careful long term and short term planning is evident in Ontario although the Commission on Post-Secondary Education is of course attempting to deal with this problem.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors of Queen's University observed that many of the comments made by Dr. Deutsch conformed with his impression. The major difficulty is that the current increases in the levels of the BIU are not adequate to maintain the Queen's University undertaking.

Dr. Parr thanked Dr. Deutsch for his comments and noted that it may be desirable that some institutions now limit their growth to allow the smaller institutions to catch up with enrolment forecasts. Dr. Deutsch stated that the major problem for an institution with stable enrolments is the problem of maintaining its level of services.

Referring to flexibility, Dr. Parr stated that it is encouraging to observe developments in Queen's University which appear to move faculty into areas where they have not previously been involved. This is a desirable trend even if it means breaking certain academic traditions.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding the possibility of the government imposing the limits to accessibility, Dr. Deutsch stated that this would be a political decision which would have to be taken within the government and not the universities. The universities would of course, hopefully be involved in this process.

Dr. Rossiter commended Queen's University for the brief presented to the Committee and inquired whether it was the opinion of Queen's University that there has been a certain move away from the social sciences to the life sciences and that it is not easy to accommodate these changes within the current structure of the universities. Dr. Deutsch stated that the patterns outlined by Dr. Rossiter are indeed taking place and that to ask professors to switch from one discipline to another is extremely difficult. Even in the area of capital facilities, conversion of lab space into class room space is a difficulty. He did however observe that by fortuitous circumstance Queen's University has had some considerable

experience with the use of educational television and have very largely been able to cope with this problem. Dr. Deutsch also noted that the university now is utilizing its lab space completely throughout the day.

In response to a question from Mr. Dodge regarding the effect of a number of measures dealing with graduate programs, Dr. Deutsch stated that it was his opinion that the fee increase, for example, was an attempt by the government to cut back on graduate enrolment indirectly. He also noted that the ACAP procedures are desirable at this point since there is a need to rationalize new graduate undertakings. Nevertheless, the new regulations and initiatives taken by the government are creating difficulties for the universities.

Mr. Walker responded to earlier comments of Dr. Deutsch by noting that the structure for approval of health science programs has indeed changed. Formerly, the Senior Coordinating Committee on health Science programs had been responsible for this area but this has now been disbanded. A new structure however is being set up. He then noted that the

provincial universities in a sense are in no different a financial position than the government. In the last two years the government has picked up an additional \$600 million deficit which would bring this deficit to \$1.2 million over the two year period. He did emphasize, however, that the government is aware of the problems of provincial universities and is attempting to deal with them in the best possible way.

Dr. Deutsch responded to Mr. Walker's comments and noted that while he appreciated that the Government is experiencing financial difficulties, the reductions in appropriations for universities and colleges have been more severe than have reductions in other government services.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley regarding enrolment growth at the graduate level, Dr. Deutsch stated that within the next seven to eight years Queen's University plans to implement a number of new graduate programs in engineering, business administration, education, geography, public administration and in regional planning.

Dr. Deutsch furthermore observed that although graduate enrolment is currently 12% of total undergraduate enrolment, it was his view that graduate work has not reached the standard in the Province to date that it should. He again emphasized that the best students

should be given all possible assistance.

Dr. Rossiter noted that the non-Canadian component in graduate programs appears to be quite heavy at Queen's University in certain disciplines. It was noted that Queens' University has traditionally had a high component of non-Canadian students in certain disciplines but that no re-examination of these policies had been made recently.

Dr. Deutsch then went on to express concern that the Government in its reduced levels of support to universities may affect students from low income groups disproportionately. It was his opinion that this group would be most severely affected by any further cutbacks particularly since they did not wish to take loans based on future repayment plans. The proposals from the Commission on Post-Secondary Education are more favourable, since repayment schedules are tied to the future income potential of a graduate.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding recruitment practices among the Ontario universities, and the possibility of devising a mechanism to deal with this, Dr. Deutsch said that funding universities on a yearly target would not necessarily solve the problem but would help.

The Dean of Arts and Science commented that one of the most severe problems that Queen's University must currently deal with is the shift in student preferences. The fact that Life Sciences and Business Administration courses have shown increased enrolments because of the job orientation offered by these kinds of programs produces a problem of adjustment not merely in neighboring departments but whole groupings. There are limits to which faculty members can be asked to switch their orientations. This too appears to be a long range problem and it is difficult for Queen's University at this time to see how to deal with it. He urged that the Province give this matter some consideration. He further commented that the current financial patterns are not likely to be productive in terms of eliminating some of the more undesirable aspects of recruitment practices since the pressures for student recruitment are just too great. Recruiting guidelines will only work if formula stabilization of some form takes place and it may be possible that quotas will have to be imposed. Some discussion then ensued on the problems of the Ontario Universities Application Centre and the recruitment practices of universities whereby many universities utilize Grade 13 graduation lists to recruit students from their first choices.

Mr. MacKenzie then noted that it was his opinion that the system as a whole needs a greater degree of flexibility but that this can only be gained at some increase in cost. He wished to record that if there are going to be financial burdens, it should not unfairly fall on the faculty, particularly through such devices as hiring faculty without tenure and short-term contracts. He asked the CUA to give this matter consideration.

Dr. Reddy observed that for the Faculty of Education there are serious difficulties in that most of the planning problems are to this date unresolved. Furthermore, graduate planning in the Faculty of Education has not taken place with the speed required nor is there any planning being conducted in continuing education programs.

Dr. Parr thanked the Queen's delegation for their presentation and stated that the Committee would give most serious attention to the recommendations of Queen's University. The delegation from Queen's University withdrew at this point.

2039

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

The CUA response to the COPSE report
on Northeastern Ontario

Dr. Parr stated that the recommendations of the Committee on the situation in Northeastern Ontario had been reviewed by the Government and the Committee had been asked to reconsider certain points in its recommendations. Dr. Rossiter stated

that a small subcommittee had met to consider these problems and had decided that it would not be appropriate to recommend that Algoma and Nipissing College become dis-affiliated from Laurentian. Instead, the subcommittee had recommended that there should be a meeting between the authorities of Laurentian University, Algoma, and Nipissing officials to discuss their differences and that the CUA if necessary would mediate. It was hoped that a new affiliation agreement could be drawn up which would be satisfactory to all parties.

Dr. Rossiter then outlined the reasons for the recommendations of the subcommittee in the following manner:

1. Academic - It was the opinion of the subcommittee that a small institution should have reference to a larger body such as the Senate of Laurentian University when contemplating new program implementations.
2. Socio-Economic - In the event that free standing institutions are created at Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay,

problems may ensue in that other smaller centres in Ontario may also wish to start up free standing institutions. The cases of Orillia and Oshawa were cited in this context.

3. Enrolment - The Committee was of the opinion that the enrolment situation did not warrant the establishment of new institutions since this would only produce competition for a finite number of students.
4. Problems of Future Growth of New Institutions - The Committee was of the opinion that if new degree granting institutions are established, there will be an inherent tendency for these institutions to increase their offerings and expand into graduate work. Dr. Rossiter stated that this had been the pattern in the past without exception and there was no reason to think that the situation at Algoma and Nipissing would be much different. In fact it could be argued that there are already too many universities in the Province.

Mr. Pritchard enquired whether the Committee had considered the possibility of allowing Algoma and Nipissing to affiliate with another institution in the Province. Dr. Rossiter responded by noting that this matter had not been given consideration largely because any other institutions would be too far removed geographically. Mr. Dodge added that if the current affiliation agreement does not work out, some thought could be given to affiliating with other institutions.

It was then concluded that since Laurentian University currently has a new President, an attempt should be made to re-negotiate an affiliation agreement and that the Government should be encouraged to allow the Faculty of Education to stay at Nipissing College.

2040

TRENT UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from Trent University comprising the following:

Prof. T.E.W. Nind, President
B.D. Sandwell, Chairman of the Board
Prof. R.H. Sadleir, Vice-President
Prof. Walter Pitman, Dean of Arts
and Science
Dr. Bernard Blishen, Dean of
Graduate Studies
A.O.C. Cole, Registrar
John Leishman, Vice-President,
Finance

Following introductions, Dr. Nind stated that the Brief from Trent

University has been through a long process within the university and represents the decision of the University on a number of issues. In terms of aims and goals, he stated that the emphasis is still on under-graduate education at the arts and science level and that small group teaching continues to be a primary goal. Most of teaching is done by full-time members of the faculty.

President Nind then noted that Trent University has a good relationship with the outside community, and that the Library, for example, is heavily used by local citizens as are the athletic facilities. Referring particularly to the recreation centre, he noted that there are at least 16 outside organizations who use the facilities on a regular basis and that if Trent University has a priority at this point it would be the construction of a major recreation centre.

Referring to part-time studies he noted that Trent University makes no differentiation between part-time and full-time students. Summer school, however, is not something that Trent at this point wishes to take on in a heavy way although there are some experiments being conducted.

Commenting on internal processes within Trent University, President Nind noted that even the budgetary process is subject to participation by all constituent members of the

University including faculty and students and that the intention of Trent is to provide a viable alternative to the kind of university education which is generally available in the Province. Trent attempts to maintain itself as a small liberal arts college, and, for example, does not offer programs in professional work. It is for these reasons that the institution has shown a slight enrolment increase in the current year.

President Nind stated that it was his opinion that Trent University has been flexible in its approach to higher education and noted that the Canadian Studies program and the Native Studies program are examples of this kind of flexibility. However, with limited funds, it is not possible to be as flexible as might be desirable and also, it is difficult for faculty members.

Referring to admittance procedures, President Nind stated that Trent University is experimenting with various means of providing access to educational programs, utilizing different approaches such as providing a combination of Grade 13 tests and references. In addition other students are allowed to write entrance tests. An analysis will soon be completed of the success of the various methods of determining entrance qualifications and when

this analysis is complete it will be made available.

In regard to enrolments patterns, President Nind stated that Trent University had deliberately set itself a goal of modest year by year growth in the past; however, it is now caught in the general downturn experienced in enrolments within the system. At the graduate level, Trent plans to have no more than 24 students by 1978-79. It is the Trent opinion that good graduate work can only follow once good honours programs have been established.

President Nind referred to a number of items which were of current concern to Trent University:

1. In terms of capital needs, a recreation centre deserves highest priority. An additional academic building is acknowledged as not being high priority.
2. Regarding short falls in enrolment generally, and the consequent need to cut back on staff, Trent is attempting to achieve this through staff attrition.
3. The staff-student ratio at Trent is 14 to 1 and salaries are in general a problem. President Nind noted that the impression has been gained in the past that Trent University has a surplus of funds but this is not so. He then observed that Trent University has the lowest student weight average in the Province.

4. The general problem of not knowing what budgets are until the university is well into a fiscal year continues to be a problem.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors stated that Trent University has made an effort to operate its programs in the best way possible but that if further financial resources are not available, there is question about the degree to which Trent objectives will be maintained. He urged that the Committee on University Affairs give attention to this problem as soon as possible.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding the possibility of some larger universities limiting their growth, it was noted that while this would be a desirable move, it would not likely help Trent University much since enrolments are static.

In the response to a question from Dr. Rossiter about the source of non-Ontario students, Mr. Cole noted that Trent receives many students from the Montreal area and a considerable number from Great Britain. Furthermore, it appears that many students are transferring to Trent University from other Ontario universities in the course of their studies.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter regarding student preferences, President Nind stated that there are no evident trends at Trent University. Social Sciences do not

appear to be down as is the case in many of the other universities in Ontario. Mr. Leishman noted that one significant change has been that a number of women enrolled have dropped off from the previous year. He stated that he would interpret this to mean that women suffer more in times of economic strain.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes regarding the possibility of Trent withdrawing from all graduate students, President Nind stated that while Trent had considered this possibility they had felt that a certain number of graduate students are necessary in that they tend to give a better focus of certain aspects of university life.

President Nind, in response to a question from Dr. Holmes, stated that if differential fees were assessed in the Province, there may be a danger that some universities in the system might become very exclusive and that this would not be desirable. He stated that if fees are raised the Province should consider the possibility of increasing the OSAP assistance to students.

The discussion then returned to a consideration of the desirability of increasing the student portion of the costs of higher education, during which Mr. Pitman noted that to ask students to acquire further debts would not be very productive and that even contingency repayment plans would not be helpful. In addition, if the Province wishes to increase the loan portion of student

awards, this would make entrance to the university even more difficult for women especially.

In response to a question from Mr. Sisco regarding mature students, it was indicated that many mature students are admitted to the university but on a probationary basis; however, most mature students tend to qualify for further studies.

In response to a question from Dr. Parr regarding extension courses, President Nind stated that it would be most desirable were the Province to establish a scheme of support to the universities in the event that extension student enrolment grows. Dr. Parr stated that this might be a possibility.

Mr. Dodge noted that on page 13 of the Trent brief, it is implied that there had been some attempts to limit the open door policy of the Ontario Government by financial measures. He cautioned that it would be incorrect to interpret that the Government has in any sense attempted to reduce accessibility to the system in this way.

The need for recreational facilities was again emphasized by the delegation. The present facilities consist of two squash courts and a tennis court. Trent University is the only major university in Ontario without a recreational facility and if it does

not receive additional monies for recreational purposes, it may lose some students to other universities.

Dr. Parr thanked Trent delegation for their presentation and stated that the Committee would give attention to their recommendations at the earliest date.

The delegation from Trent University withdrew at this point.

2041

SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK - NEW FINANCIAL
ARRANGEMENT

Dr. Parr distributed a memorandum which had been prepared by a sub-committee of the CUA on new arrangements for financing schools of social work which had suffered severe income reductions due to the withdrawal of federal and provincial agencies from previous funding arrangements. Considerable discussion ensued about the memorandum and it was noted that an extra formula grant appeared to be required on a year to year basis to deal with the problem.

It was then agreed that the Committee would defer a decision on this matter until it had had a chance to study the problem further.

The meeting concluded at 5:00 P.M.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Committee held on Monday, 27th
November, 1972 in the Huron Room,
MacDonald Block, Queen's Park,
commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2042

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. W. Dodge
The Honourable L.M. Frost, P.C., Q. C.
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Dr. M. J. Levine
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. J.C. Yen
Dr. L.A. MacLeod
Mr. S. Nousiainen
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2043

BROCK UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from
Brock University comprising the following:

Dr. J.A. Gibson	President and Vice-Chancellor
Mr. C.B. Slemon	Chairman, Board of Trustees
Mr. M.A. Chown	Chairman, Finance Committee, Board of Trustees
Mr. T.S. Drake	Member of Board of Trustees and of Senate
Dr. A.J. Earp	Provost and Vice-President

Dr. C.A. Plint	Dean of Arts and Science Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies
Dr. S.H. Irvine	Dean, College of Education
Dr. P.A. Peach	Department of Geology Member of Senate and Board of Trustees
Professor M.J. Miller	Department of Drama Chairman, Faculty Board
Dr. E.R. Muller	Department of Mathematics Chairman, Budget Advisory Committee of Senate
Mr. M. Heit	Student Senator
Mr. R.A. Nairn	Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. T.B. Varcoe	Director of Finance

Following introductions, President Gibson began the discussion by stating that Brock University is conducting a searching review of where they will be in five years. Enrolment forecasts are being revised because of the shortfall. This shortfall has resulted in a surplus of faculty. The lowest level of undergraduate viability is being explored, but Brock feels that its administration and maintenance costs are near the minimum point already. Academic priorities are being reviewed; however, academic cutbacks will be made only as a last resort. A deficit is being forecast for the next five years. \$350,000 of this deficit can be offset by drawing on reserves. However, the cumulative total is felt to exceed a reasonable amount. Two new buildings which were planned during a rising enrolment situation - an academic building and an athletic building - will open soon and add \$100,000 per year to operating expenses.

Neither the 3.4% increase in the BIU value nor the increases in projected enrolment will allow Brock to emerge within the six year forecast. Brock therefore requests some assistance beyond formula financing to contain the cumulative deficit which is being forecast. A fixed

emergent grant will not be enough help. However, Brock has reason to believe that once this critical period is over, the general growth of the area will make Brock viable. Dr. Parr interjected to say that a joint sub-committee of CUA and COU is trying to adjust the formula to treat the small universities equitably without calling them emerging. He went on to ask about the apparent paradox of a leveling off of undergraduate enrolment but a concurrent growth of graduate enrolment. President Gibson replied that Brock intended to implement M.A. programs which they do not now have but are outlined in their ACAP Plan. The number of graduates forecast is in the opinion of the university, manageable within faculty complement and equipment. Faculty morale needs graduate programs in order to be sustained. In addition, the M.A. programs are interrelated and are logical extensions of the undergraduate programs. Dr. Holmes asked if consideration had been given to Brock remaining an undergraduate school only. President Gibson replied that a commitment had been made to graduate studies when the faculty was being recruited. Students in the Niagara region now go to the U.S. for lack of opportunity in Canada. As an example he cited the fact that the Faculty of Education had five times the number of applicants which could possibly have been admitted. He felt that by co-operating with established neighbouring universities and with the existence of such shared facilities as inter-library loan, graduate studies at Brock could be viable. He concluded by stating that in his opinion Brock was past the stage where it could be undergraduate only.

In reply to a question by Mr. Dodge, Mr. Nairn stated that over one million dollars had been spent on land acquisition by Brock for which they were never reimbursed, whereas certain other universities have been reimbursed in similar situations. President Gibson wished to draw this particularly to the attention of the committee.

Mr. Dodge noted that Brock had already cut back personnel by 35 people, and enquired if further cuts were envisaged. President Gibson replied that it would be difficult to cut back even more. He pointed out that as it was, preventive maintenance was being neglected, and clerical services were considerably slower although some clerical tasks had been transferred to the computer. However, all obvious economies had been effected.

Dr. Gerstein asked Professor Gibson whether other alternatives had been considered to effect economies. In reply, Dr. Gibson stated that, while no arbitrary cuts would be made, procedures were almost agreed upon in the event that lay-offs became necessary but he hoped that these would not have to be used. Dr. Earp added that the projected increase in graduate enrolment will not make much difference in alleviating Brock's financial difficulties. The seriousness of the budget crisis, in his opinion, suggest cuts in sections of programs or even programs. Since these also generate income, it becomes a downward spiral. A Budget Advisory Committee has been struck to investigate this problem. President Gibson stated that changing student preferences also has presented planning problems.

On the subject of part-time enrolment, President Gibson raised the question of how much more teaching full-time faculty should do of part-time students. He maintained that part-time faculty do not build anything into the university and that Brock much preferred a full-time faculty situation. The university is trying to integrate full and part-time students to accomplish this goal. Also, staff/student ratios have almost attained the level set five years ago but a good deal wider ratio would be necessary to help the budgetary problem.

Mr. Pritchard remarked on two points concerning enrolment: first, he remarked on the doubled enrolment of mature students and second, wondered where missing students had gone. In reply, President Gibson first made the point that

many students come to Brock after having done a first year elsewhere. Addressing Mr. Pritchard's second point, he stated that a number of students who are accepted and pay advance fees never show up. He speculated that some intended to take a year off but that Brock was lucky to get half of a previous year's dropouts back. Also one-third of all students eligible to go to university in the Niagara region prefer engineering which Brock doesn't offer. On the positive side, the Grade 12 entrants who are nominated by the high schools have a very promising success rate in future years. Turning to part-time students, President Gibson stated that he felt that the increased enrolment was caused by elementary teachers upgrading themselves before the B.A. requirement was established. By and large these students demonstrated good motivation and fitted in well at the university.

Returning to the subject of Grade 12 entrants, President Gibson cited the fact that although these Grade 12 entrants provide only one-seventh of the first year, they provide two-thirds of the honour year. He requested that renewal of this program be recommended. He volunteered to provide the Committee with copies of the study on the success of the Grade 12 program.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley, Dr. Plint stated that planning for graduate studies assumed a staff/student ratio of one to five. He added that income generated from graduate enrolment would cover faculty and library costs and would in no way detract from the undergraduate programs. The projection of graduates for this year was not met because of the postponement of the graduate program in geology.

President Gibson made the suggestion to the Committee that special grants be made for new programs over and above formula grants. This would allow the universities to strengthen already strong programs, create inter-disciplinary programs and cater to the specific needs of the community. Mr. Dodge suggested that this would involve CUA too much in the internal affairs of the university and could be construed as interference in academic autonomy. President Gibson responded by saying that Brock would be willing to take that risk. He noted that CUA is already an interested party in the formula system and that the universities were already accountable to CUA and the government. Dr. Parr added that he felt that this resembled too closely evaluation of programs and would involve the Committee in post-audit which it wished to avoid. Dr. Rossiter enquired how President Gibson could be optimistic in the long run when enrolment projections were down and there was no evidence that this trend would be reversed. President Gibson replied that it was his opinion that stop-outs would come back and that Brock was becoming more attractive than larger universities. Also, secondary school crude enrolment in the Niagara region, would, in Brock's opinion, increase.

Dr. Irvine turned the discussion to the request by the Faculty of Education that it be allowed to offer courses to attract those students who are currently taking courses offered in the U.S. Dr. Parr replied that this matter would certainly be given consideration.

In the context of the deficit position of the university, Mr. Frost asked President Gibson what sabbatical leaves cost Brock each year. President Gibson replied that the cost

was about \$175,000 per year and although the university considered sabbaticals a privilege and not a right, it was important in terms of faculty morale. Mr. Frost suggested that by eliminating sabbatical a good portion of the deficit could be wiped out. President Gibson pointed out that one-third of the projected deficit was due to the opening of the new building while the other components were salary increases and some new faculty members.

Mr. Mitchell inquired about the possibility of Brock University affiliating with McMaster University since Brock will not be able to emerge even in the next five years, especially since the educational system was entering a new phase. President Gibson made several points to defend Brock's autonomy:

1. There could be no capital rationalization.
2. The region benefits from the graduates.
3. It would be a blow to regional government.
4. The community had contributed \$6.3 million to the founding fund.
5. Brock was symbolic of equality of opportunity and accessibility.

Professor Miller distributed a document of the Budget Advisory Committee which analyzes the budgetary problems of Brock.

Dr. Gerstein commended Brock on its unique character but wished to draw attention to its genuine problem of scale. She suggested

that the solution in the future was not to do away with the emerging universities but to find a solution within the total system. She emphasized the need for special ways of strengthening smaller universities.

Dr. Parr ended the discussion by thanking the delegation and assured them that their problems would be taken into consideration when the Committee made recommendations to the Government. At this point the Brock delegation withdrew.

2044

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

The Committee received a delegation from the Law Society of Upper Canada comprising the following:

Mr. S. L. Robins, Q. C.
Mr. B. J. MacKinnon, Q. C.
Mr. J. C. MacDonald

After introductions, Mr. Robins distributed a memorandum which outlined the request of the Law Society of Upper Canada. The request was predicated on the acceptance of the Report of the Special Committee on Legal Education, known as the MacKinnon Report, which has yet to be approved by the Law Society. In essence, the report recommends that 50% of students entering Law Schools in Ontario should be admitted after two years of undergraduate education, and that articling should be abolished. In order to phase this in, the Law Society requires \$515,250 to operate 1 2/3 teaching terms in 1973-74.

Mr. Robins commented that although implementation of the MacKinnon Report would mean a substantial increase in expenditure in the

short run, it would, however, result in a net saving to the public in the long run. Since it is now virtually impossible to gain admittance to Law school after only two years of undergraduate education, the 50% quota would mean that students would reduce the use of the educational system by one or two years. He added that the composition of the MacKinnon Committee assured, in his opinion, the acceptance of the report.

He defended the recommendation that articling be abolished since there was a great unevenness in the experience of articling students, and there were no longer enough law offices in Ontario to accommodate the large number of students seeking articling positions. He further stated that all places are filled in Ontario law schools and the trend does not reflect any leveling off which would alleviate the articling capacity problem.

Mr. Robins went on to state that this year's request has been made on a special basis since it incorporated 1-2/3 teaching terms. He wished to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that the grant received in the previous year was deemed to be insufficient but he believed that the Law Society's request for this year was reasonable. He said the bar admission course was operated on a low cost basis because much of the cost was incorporated by the profession.

Mr. Frost inquired whether there would be a pro rata reduction in the year following the 1 2/3 terms situation. Mr. Robins indicated this was a reasonable assumption.

Mr. Pritchard suggested that the Law Society's request put the Committee in an awkward position because they were discussing the budget of a proposal which had not yet received policy approval by the profession. Mr. Robins repeated

his contention that the report was sure to be approved by the profession.

Dr. Parr inquired whether one factor of the demise of the articling system was the over-expectation of students concerning salary. Mr. Robins stated that while this might have been a factor, it was more a realization that good training was not being received in some cases, as well as the reorganization of firms to include law clerks who do the work previously done by articling students. The traditional relationship between the student and his principal had broken down, in Mr. Robin's opinion.

Dr. Parr wondered whether the law school would enforce the recommendation of having 50% admitted after 2 undergraduate years. Mr. MacKinnon responded by stating that the two law deans on the Committee supported the recommendation. Now the law schools feel hampered by escalating entrance requirements. Many students would enter Law School after two years if they could be admitted but postpone application until they can be assured admittance. The consequence is that the average age being called to the bar is now 28.

Dr. Gerstein commented that the report demonstrated a social accountability by the profession which is as important as the money which would be saved. She suggested that this accountability would probably manifest itself in other directions.

Dr. Rossiter asked why the 50% quota on two year undergraduate entrance could not be raised to 70% or even 100% and further inquired why five years was chosen as the time required to acquire an LLB.

Responding to the first point, Mr. Robins stated that many people do not make a decision about going to Law School until they have completed a first university degree and they

should be entitled to admission. He added that 50% was an arbitrary figure. On the second point, Mr. MacDonald stated that experimentation was possible but that a two year undergraduate and three year law program was becoming standardized in other countries, and this was felt to be the minimum time required.

Dr. Foley remarked upon the lack of definition of entrance requirements in the report. She inquired about what the criteria would be. Mr. MacDonald replied that the universities and not the Law Society set admission standards to the Law schools. He acknowledged that there was no uniformity of approach except the Law School Admission Test and a student's marks. He felt that uniformity amongst the law school was not necessary but that the public should know what the individual standards were.

Mr. Dodge noted that the elimination of articling would be a cost saving to law students and a cost saving to the system. However, he had two questions for the delegation: first, what would be the attitude of the 50% of students who had B.A.s to those who had not? and, second, is the bar admission course necessary at all and is it in fact a restrictive practice? Addressing the second point, Mr. Robins stated that the bar admission course could in no way be construed as a restrictive practice since all eligible students who applied were accepted. On the first point, he felt that the profession had an obligation to the public to ensure that lawyers were sufficiently trained so that they do not harm the public. He maintained that university law schools are not equipped to teach the fundamentals of day to day practice. Mr. Dodge retorted that in his opinion the bar admission course should have been eliminated rather than articling. He continued by asking

whether the law society offered refresher courses for practicing lawyers to which Mr. Robins replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Mitchell stated that, in his opinion, the number of Canadians teaching in Ontario Law Schools was unimpressive and asked whether students were being encouraged to do graduate work which would allow them to teach. Mr. MacDonald replied that the supply of Canadians to teach in Ontario law schools would inevitably increase. In response to a second question from Mr. Mitchell, the delegation assured the committee that over 90% of students graduating from the bar admission course go into practice.

Professor Lederman agreed with the delegation that there would be no difficulty enforcing the 50% policy with the universities. He added that it would be, however, indefensible to reject students with high marks in favour of students with low marks and that attention to early achievement was necessary.

Mr. Dodge inquired why, instead of a book charge, a fee increase was not imposed. Mr. MacDonald said that the charge reflected the fact that the students are given a great deal of material.

Dr. Parr concluded the discussion by commending the delegation on the quality of the report but cautioned them that the final decision was made by the Minister. He assured the delegation that the Committee would give careful consideration to the proposal of the Law Society concerning the bar admission course. The delegation from the Law Society of Upper Canada withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

2045 LOAN LIMIT AND FEE INCREASE

Dr. Parr asked the Committee if they wished to reconsider their decision to recommend to the Minister that the loan limit be increased in 1972-73 to \$800 and in 1973-74 to \$1000 in light of the announced fee increase. Considerable discussion ensued about the relationship between the loan limit and fee increases. The Committee finally agreed that the loan limit recommendation should be considered in light of the fee increase and requested that the Chairman write the Minister outlining the historical developments. The text of the letter sent by the Chairman to the Minister on December 1, 1972 is repeated below:

"Last year, as a result of a request from the Ministry, CUA discussed the possibility of raising the loan ceiling. Minute 1870, 4th January 1972 reads, in part: "Following considerable discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend that the maximum loan limit would be raised to \$800 in 1972-73 and to \$1000 in 1973-74."

CUA was subsequently asked by the Ministry to recommend ways by which the budget appropriation for university operating grants might be reduced. Our letter of response, dated February 8th (copy attached), gave reasons why the Committee felt that no further savings could be effected. It particularly mentioned that an increase in the loan limit had already been recommended; and it specifically recommended against a fee increase, since it had previously asked that any fee raise be announced to give one year's lead time.

The Ministry subsequently announced a fee increase.

In view of the fee raise, and in the light of possible changes in OSAP, not to mention the more sweeping reforms implied by the draft COPSE report, the

Committee at its meeting of November 27th, 1972, asked that I outline to you the history of its January recommendation, in whose context it wishes to withdraw the recommendation relating to the 1973-74 proposal until further consideration can be given to it and related matters."

2046 SOCIAL WORK

Dr. Parr asked whether the memorandum on the funding problems in the schools of social work resulting from the withdrawal of funds by the Federal Government and by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services should be considered jointly with other requests for additional funds or on a separate basis. He suggested that the Committee defer decision until other submissions have been received. Dr. Foley noted that this revenue decline could not have been anticipated by the universities and that this case should be given sympathetic treatment. The Committee agreed in principle but decided to defer decision until all cases were known.

Further Committee business was deferred until 4 p.m.

2047 UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Windsor, comprising the following:

Mr. C. J. Clark, Chairman of the Board of Governors
Dr. J. F. Leddy, President
Mr. W. R. Mitchell, Vice-President, Administration
Dr. F. A. DeMarco, Vice-President
Dr. S. Cunningham, Department of Philosophy
Mr. J. MacGibbon, Asst. to the President
Mr. A. N. Marshall, Director, Institutional Research

Following introductions, Dr. Leddy outlined the problems which were facing the University. He stated that the most urgent problem is financial.

This stems from an unexpected shortfall in registration which amounts to a decline of about 400 students. Dr. Leddy said it was not easy to assess the exact reasons for this decline but suggested there was an undue pessimism about the value of university education. He went on to suggest a review of the operating grant system which he suggested was not very effective when enrolments are stationary or declining.

Turning to specific problems, Dr. Leddy stated that it was the opinion of the University of Windsor that the BIU value for law students was not sufficient. He also requested a special library grant for the law school to facilitate a rapid accumulation of books. In addition, if the McKinnon Report is adopted there will be a great onus placed on the law schools to provide clinical training.

Dr. Leddy then made an appeal that the embargo on the Faculty of Education be lifted due to the encroachment of American universities into the Windsor area. In addition, he suggested that an effort be made to involve the graduate staff of OISE in the Faculty of Education at Windsor.

Turning to graduate studies, Dr. Leddy suggested that a financial limitation was being placed upon the development of graduate studies in Ontario and that the impact of these limitations has been uneven with universities such as Windsor placed in an unfairly competitive situation. He felt that the competition for graduate students was unduly aggressive and not in the public interest.

In response to a question from Mr. Frost, Dr. Leddy stated that enrolment projections forecast a student population of about 5000. However, he added that he had lost confidence in the reliability of projections. When Dr. Parr remarked on increases in graduate enrolment at

other universities, Dr. Leddy stated that Windsor was hopeful about M.A. enrolment in the social sciences and education.

Dr. Leddy then predicted that all Ontario universities would be in a deficit position in the near future unless the BIU value was revised upwards. He was, however, interested in the alternatives suggested by Professor Lederman that stability be achieved through a slip-year system being instituted. Dr. Leddy reported that the Budget Committee could only save between One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars in the present circumstances. Mr. Mitchell suggested that the five year forecast indicated the need to cut forty faculty members. Dr. Leddy retorted that there was already a freeze on staff and that the university was reluctant to cut more faculty than any other university. Responding to Mr. Dodge, Dr. Leddy said that enrolment ceilings placed on other universities would not make much difference to Windsor and, in addition, he was skeptical about large numbers of part-time students off-setting the decline in full-time enrolment.

When asked about enrolment of Americans at Windsor by Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Leddy stated that there are now about 170 Americans and that the number has been declining over the past 15 years.

A lengthy discussion ensued about graduate programs. Dr. Parr suggested that there could be trade-offs in BIU values, reducing graduate weights and increasing undergraduate weights. Dr. Leddy agreed that some adjustment was called for since cost analysis showed that there are wide variations in graduate course costs. Dr. Parr assured Dr. Leddy that the contention of the University of Windsor that the tuition increase was designed to curb graduate enrolment was not in fact the case. He asked Dr. Leddy's opinion about the number of graduate students currently in the system. Dr. Leddy said he found it hard to believe that there is a surplus of graduate students since universities even now are forced

to recruit foreign teachers to fulfill needs. He added that Canadian students in past years went to the U. S. or Great Britain for graduate education and that it was time Canada provided for its own needs. In addition, Canadians should not question the presence of foreign students in their universities because of reciprocation. When Dr. Parr suggested that if enrolment drops standards could be raised and student could be better supported, Dr. Leddy asserted that the absence of graduate students slows down research and publication by professors. The graduate school also tended to upgrade undergraduate teaching.

The discussion then returned to the special circumstances of the Faculty of Education. Dr. Holmes enquired of Dr. Leddy why the embargo on the Master of Education should be lifted when vast quantities of graduates are already being produced in the province. Dr. Gerstein interjected that this upgrading was necessary for teachers to receive certain salary increases. Dr. Parr then suggested that the embargo might be lifted on a year to year basis to which Dr. Leddy reacted favourably.

Dr. Foley enquired whether ways other than luring back students were being considered for ameliorating the financial problem at Windsor. Dr. Leddy replied that this was getting into the area of social policy and necessitated a policy statement from the Government. Dr. Parr continued by asking if the movement of faculty amongst universities within the system had been considered by Windsor. Dr. Leddy stated that he would be willing to investigate this possibility but thought that it would have limited application.

In response to a question from Dr. Lavigne, Dr. Leddy stated that sabbatical leave was costing Windsor very little because no replacement faculty was hired unless absolutely necessary.

Dr. Parr enquired of Dr. DeMarco whether students who are accepted and paid deposits but didn't show up were becoming a problem. Dr. DeMarco replied that he didn't think this was a particular problem and stated that the retention rate of the first year class showed no particular change.

Replying to Dr. Lavigne, Dr. Leddy stated that it was hard to know what the student reaction had been to the fee increase because it was not an issue currently being discussed.

Dr. Parr thanked the University of Windsor delegation and assured them that the Committee would give careful consideration to the problems which were outlined when they made their recommendations to the government.

The delegation from the University of Windsor withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 28th November, 1972, in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2048

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
The Honourable L.M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Dr. M.J. Lavigne
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. J.C. Yen
Dr. L.A. McLeod
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2049

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Toronto comprising the following:

Dr. P.M. McGibbon, Chancellor
Mr. C.M. Harding, Chairman of the Governing Council
Dr. J.R. Evans, President
Professor D.F. Forster, Vice-President and Provost
Professor R.A. Greene, Dean of Arts and Science
Professor J.M. Ham, Dean of Applied Sciences and Engineering
Professor J.L. Friedland, Dean of Law
Dr. J.P. Hamilton, Vice-Provost

Dr. A.L. Shute, Dean of Medicine
Dr. G. Nikifourk, Dean of Dentistry
Reverend J.M. Kelly, President, St.
Michael's College
Professor H.C. Eastman, Department of
Political Economy
Mr. J.M. Tusiewicz, Director of Statistics
and Records
Mr. W. Kent, Director of Admissions
Mr. W.A. Hill, Secondary School Liaison
Officer
Mr. J. Helliwell, Vice-President, Students
Administrative Council
Mr. E.M. Gruetzner, Division of University
Extension
Professor A. Kruger, Department of Political
Economy
Mr. K. Loeb, President, Association of Part-
Time Undergraduate Students
Professor A.E. Safarian, Dean of Graduate
Studies
Ms. W. Leblanc, President, Graduate Students
Union
Mr. A.G. Rankin, Vice-President, Business
Affairs
Mr. J.H. Sword, Vice-President, Institutional
Relations and Planning
Professor D.R. Campbell, Principal, Scarborough
College
Professor J.T. Wilson, Principal, Erindale
College
Professor E.A. Robinson, Dean, Erindale College
Professor P.P.M. Meincke, Vice-Provost

Following introductions, Mr. Harding began the University of Toronto presentation with a brief history of the new Governing Council. A membership list was circulated with the terms of reference and a list of standing committees.

Professor Sheppard, Chairman of the Academic Affairs Committee, Mr. Paul Kadaric, Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee and Mr. Walter McNeil, Chairman of the External Affairs Committee outlined the progress which had been made in their respective committees. Mr. Harding

concluded the presentation on the Governing Council by stating that in his opinion a great deal had been accomplished and the groundwork laid.

Dr. Rossiter enquired about coordination of the various committees and liaison with senior administrators. Mr. Harding replied that the Council and its subcommittees issued minutes which were reviewed by the Executive Committee. In addition, the relevant vice-provosts attend the meetings. Dr. Evans cited two problems with the new Governing Council: first, the workloads of the various committees were unevenly loaded, and second, it was sometimes difficult to communicate the scope of policy issues and implementation problems. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Evans stated that long-range planning was done by the Planning and Resources Committee with an administrative arm headed by Mr. John Sword.

President Evans then delivered a major statement which he titled, "Innovation in a Cold Climate". He listed a number of reasons why a more deliberate and sensitive type of planning would have to be instituted: a changing mix of students, students arriving with different qualifications, the changing preference of students, the tight financial situation, the rapid obsolescence of faculty specialization, the blurring of disciplinary boundaries, the pressures on growth area programs. Dr. Evans felt confident that these challenges could be met by substituting and shifting resources and by breaking down traditional groupings. He said that the University of Toronto is emphasizing the fact that it is one institution with three campuses.

Dr. Evans then outlined several problem areas which the University of Toronto wished to bring to the Committee's attention. University of Toronto felt that church-related colleges should receive full BIU support. On the subject of graduate studies, Dr. Evans emphasized that any cutback would cause severe problems. Canadian course content would be jeopardized, and there would be a surplus of academic resources. If the University of Toronto were to have to shift the surplus graduate faculty to the undergraduate teaching areas, this would unbalance the system. Another problem faced by the University of Toronto was the freeze in capital grants. Dr. Evans described the decrepit aspects of the University's physical plant and urged on the Committee the necessity of cyclical renewal grants. Long-range renovation plans were in effect and would be difficult to halt abruptly because of staging problems. Areas of this nature, he said, require a predictable base for forward planning. The final problem outlined was the tuition fee increase. Dr. Evans suggested that a sufficient lead-time be established for increases so that a student can be assured of the level of his fees at the beginning of his program.

Dr. Evans cited the University of Toronto's continuing confidence in the formula financing system since it provided objectivity and a base for forward planning. He was in agreement with a system of stabilization through slip-year actuals being used. He stated that the University of Toronto usually predicts within one per cent.

In conclusion, Dr. Evans stated that the University of Toronto was confident of being successful in adapting to stabilization as long as there were no precipitous changes in government policy.

Dr. Parr responded to Dr. Evans' remarks on behalf of the Committee. He voiced the Committee's concern about maintaining cyclical renewal even though capital funds had been frozen. He stated that the Committee had recommended that lead-time be introduced for fee increases and was reviewing the repayment of student loans. In addition, work was going forward on the formula and related projection problems. Church-related institutions were the subject of study as well as the role of graduate studies.

The University of Toronto's presentation continued with a review by Professor Forster of the academic scene. He reported that the strength and morale of faculty and students were high. The dominant issues were performance and innovation. Governance of the institution was no longer the issue that it was in past years. Interdisciplinary studies were being reinforced as well as cooperation with other universities.

At this point the deans of the various faculties reported on progress in their areas. Professor Green, Dean of Arts and Science, reported that this year's graduating class would be the first to have studied entirely under the MacPherson Committee recommendations and that this innovation was considered to be successful. A highly innovative multi-media program in biology was in its first year of operation and the faculty had high hopes about

its success. The integration of full-time and part-time students was also being effected.

Professor Ham, Dean of Applied Science and Engineering, reported on operation "Alert". This involved inviting graduates who were senior engineers or executives to discuss new developments in science, technology, and human and industrial relations with the purpose of giving them a perspective on these new developments as well as suggesting how to use new graduates. Professor Ham concluded by stating that he foresaw a shortage of engineers in the next five years.

Professor Friedland, Dean of Law, stated that one of the implications of the McKinnon report was that if articling is discontinued, there will be an increased obligation the law schools to introduce clinical training. A supervised work and research program was being considered by the University of Toronto. However, he felt that the 1 1/2 BIU weight for Law was an unrealistic constraint under which to accomplish such a program. He pointed out that the submission of the Ontario Law Deans last year to the Committee on University Affairs had pointed up the problem of the BIU weight. Reviewing academic affairs, Professor Friedland noted that course offerings were being broadened to accommodate those who do not intend to practice. Interdisciplinary offerings were being introduced as well as joint offerings with Osgoode Hall Law School. Law students were also involved in the Legal Aid Plan. When questioned by Dr. Parr, Professor Friedland stated that it was his opinion that the McKinnon Report

would receive no opposition from the Law Schools. Under questioning from Committee members, Professor Friedland indicated his approval of the recommendations of the McKinnon Report, in particular, the abolition of articling and the addition of fifty per cent quota on two-year undergraduate entrance. Professor Lederman concluded the discussion on legal education by suggesting that more lawyers should be encouraged to go into extra-legal activities as is the case in other provinces.

Dr. Hamilton, Dean of Medicine, indicated that, in the opinion of the University of Toronto, there was a lack of planning direction in Health Sciences since the demise of the Health Sciences Senior Co-ordinating Committee. He felt that the directives on general practitioners and the "Z" formula on space were unclear but that no elucidation has been forthcoming. Two other problems were the elimination of internships for the health professions and the lack of operating support for clinics which were supportive of teaching activities. He concluded by stating that the lack of Government liaison was frustrating and that dialogue was essential for planning, especially since enrolment pressure was still increasing.

Dr. Nikifourk, Dean of Dentistry, mentioned the acute shortage and maldistribution of dentists across the Province. He advocated a comprehensive master plan to increase the number of dentists and stated that the University of Toronto was prepared to increase student input into dentistry if

more faculty could be provided. The universities, he proposed, could share resources with the CAATS and inaugurate satellite clinical teaching units. He stated his belief that the professional program in dentistry could be reduced from four to two years if certain scientific training was completed beforehand.

Dr. Parr stated that he would raise the coordination problem with the previous Chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Health Care. In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Nikifourk said that the number of foreign dentists being certified in Ontario was a very small component of the total number.

Father Kelly outlined the impact of the new University of Toronto Act on the college system. The colleges, he said, were striving towards academic pluralism with each college offering a unique academic alternative. This was being done in the context of academic openness and central planning. However, he felt that a financial federation would be necessary to sustain this.

Professor Eastman summarized the enrolment picture by reporting an increase of one thousand students which was a shortfall of the projection by 1 1/2%. However, admission standards were maintained at 68% to 70% for the St. George campus and 60% for the satellite campuses. Although the St. George campus recorded an 8% increase in applications, the projection shortfall resulted from an increase in the proportion of no-shows. At the same time, applications for advance standing and part-time studies increased. Fifty-one per cent of the applicants to the St. George campus listed it as their first choice. Dr. Parr

enquired why there was a decrease of three hundred projected in undergraduate enrolment for next year. Dr. Evans replied that the actual for this year was higher and that no drop had been intended. Dr. Parr requested that if the forecast for next year was revised on this basis that the Committee be informed. Professor Eastman added that the University of Toronto was aware that enrolment fluctuations effected its own campuses and other universities.

Mr. Helljwell, Vice-President of the Students' Administrative Council, reflected upon the recent history of higher education in Ontario. He said a personal need to go to university had been inculcated in the current generation of students and that a change now in the goals of the Government would create problems for this generation. Referring to the University of Toronto itself, he stated that the Governing Council and the Student Government were having difficulty defining spheres of influence but he was confident that this problem could be overcome.

Mr. Gruetzner requested that CUA consider the possibility of a separate college for part-time students at the University of Toronto. Professor Kruger continued on the subject of part-time studies by saying that an inflexible approach on the integration of full and part-time students had been adopted by the Government and that part-time studies should be judged by the performance of the program and not the path chosen to achieve the goals. He affirmed that the goals were the same in both cases. He also drew the Committee's attention to a request for funding of non-credit courses. Dr. Parr and Dr. Rossiter replied on behalf

of the Committee by stating that the guidelines for the integration of part-time and full-time students were not, in their opinion, inflexible and were, in fact, designed in the best interests of the students. Dr. Parr continued to say that the funding of non-credit courses was being looked into. Mr. Loeb, President of the Part-time Undergraduate Student Association, communicated the concern of the students that the freeze on capital construction eliminates the possibility of a part-time college at the University of Toronto.

Professor Safarian, Dean of Graduate Studies, discussed graduate enrolment trends. Generally speaking, enrolment has stabilized with a slight shortfall in full-time M.A. students and an increase over projections in overall part-time enrolments. The students in Canada on visas declined to 8.8% from 15% last year. Dean Safarian expressed fear that constraints on graduate studies were producing an alarming decline and that students were leaving Ontario in favour of other provinces for financial reasons. He cited the uncertainty about the OGF in 1973-74 and stated that this could lose Ontario an entire generation of graduate students. On the subject of employment of Ph. D.s, he disputed the Economic Council of Canada's predictions on employment and said that a survey of 1970-71 Ph.D. graduates from the University of Toronto indicated that all but 5% had obtained employment and that preliminary indications were that the 1971-72 class would show similar success.

Thus, he claimed that unemployment amongst graduates was overstated and should not be used as an excuse for cutbacks on graduate studies. In any event, he claimed, unemployment could be blamed on society, not the university. Discussing academic matters, Dean Safarian mentioned the establishment of multi-disciplinary centres and the increased cross-appointment of faculty in diverse fields. He felt that student mobility should similarly be encouraged through wide program choices. In conclusion, he stated that University of Toronto was seriously considering the possibility of a part-time Ph.D.

Ms. Leblanc, President of the Graduate Students' Association, distributed two documents (attached). She listed several grievances which graduate students would like to see the Committee consider:

- 1) Graduate students are frightened by the apparent lack of commitment to graduate studies by the Government. Higher tuition, she said, was evidence of this.

- 2) There were vast income discrepancies amongst teaching and research assistants, particularly, since equal work did not mean equal pay.

- 3) While income ceilings had been imposed on graduate students, a minimum floor had not been established.

- 4) It was still unknown whether universities would be allowed to subsidize the third term fee for graduate students.

- 5) The Government felt that going into debt was the best policy in obtaining an education.

Ms. Leblanc concluded by stating that unless students were convinced that rational long-term planning was in effect, they would go elsewhere.

Dr. Parr responded on behalf of the Committee by making the following points:

- 1) The fee increase was not intended to reduce enrolment but rather to increase university revenue.

- 2) When the Committee recommended that the loan limit be increased, it was not known that fees would be increased.

- 3) CUA has a subcommittee on the goals and policies of graduate education.
- 4) The Committee had recommended to the Minister that the Ontario Graduate Fellowship be continued at the same level in 1973-74 period.
- 5) Income discrepancies were the problem of the universities and should be raised in that context.

LUNCHEON

Mr. Rankin began the afternoon session by summarizing for the Committee the financial concerns of the University of Toronto. He stated that the formula grant system may have its deficiencies but it is still superior to any of the proposed alternatives. He urged that the Committee recommend to the Government that the system be maintained, especially since the system was no longer growing at a significant pace. However, now growth had abated, the Government could afford to grant higher increases in the BIU value, which, he claimed, at present rates of increase was not keeping up with inflationary factors.

Turning to the problem of predictability of income, he stated his approval of a slip year system with the modification that an increase over projection would be granted only a half weight of the BIU while a decrease would be penalized by a half weight BIU.

Mr. Rankin made a plea for a return to the June 30th year end as opposed to the April 30th Ontario fiscal year grant. He suggested that in the Ontario fiscal year 1973-74 the Government pick up the eleven months from May 1st to March 31st and compensate the universities for the fact that they would only receive twelve months of fees in a fourteen month period. This would simplify budget procedures at the universities and have the advantage that the budget would not have to be finalized until the current year's actual enrolment was known.

In conclusion, Mr. Rankin voiced the concern of the University of Toronto about the cancellation of capital cyclical renewal grants. He cited the necessity of renovations for many of the universities' buildings.

Mr. Mitchell, on the subject of cyclical renewals, said that it was his opinion that cyclical renewal grants had not necessarily been frozen by the Government. He said he could not see buildings standing idle due to lack of repairs and for this reason alone some cyclical renewal would be necessary, although not necessarily all proposed. Dr. Parr, returning to the slip year proposal, said that this would be given close consideration.

In response to questions from Mr. Frost and Dr. Lavigne, Mr. Rankin said that 50 to 75 professors would be on sabbatical leave at any one time. The cost of this at half salary would be between 500 and 600 thousand dollars. A discussion ensued about the merits of sabbaticals and their relevance to budgetary problems. Dr. Parr and Dr. Rossiter emphasized the academic merits of sabbaticals while Mr. Frost maintained that the concept of sabbaticals be re-examined in light of the financial situation.

In response to further questions from Mr. Frost, Mr. Rankin stated that appropriate administrative costs were now being charged to the satellite campuses unlike four or five years ago.

2050

Scarborough College

Principal Campbell of Scarborough College began by citing the fact that Scarborough College now has the largest first year enrolment of any college within the University of Toronto although it did not meet its enrolment projection. Also, Scarborough is plagued with the high rate of attrition from year to year and a study is being made to investigate reasons for this.

Turning to the academic progress of Scarborough, Principal Campbell mentioned the inauguration of a part-time program using the facilities of Durham College. New interdisciplinary courses were being offered on the Scarborough campus itself. He reported that it was generally accepted at Scarborough that the college would remain within the University of Toronto; faculty could opt for an appointment on both campuses or one or the other.

Principal Campbell expressed concern that the capital construction freeze would mean that 1800 square feet of unfinished space in a new building would be held up although it was required. He reported that a 250 bed residence that was in a townhouse style would be built in the near future. Scarborough College, however, would require funds to provide services for this residence. In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Principal Campbell stated that a survey had been taken which identified the need for such a unit and that the college hoped that the residence would be self-supporting.

Dr. Rossiter enquired why Scarborough's first year enrolment was below projection while Erindale's projection was accurate. Principal Campbell replied that Scarborough was quite concerned about the high attrition rate and suggested two reasons for this. First, it was felt that in certain programs the rate of failure was high and second, there had been a great number of no-shows. He offered to supply the Committee with the study which had been made of this problem.

President Evans concluded the discussion on Scarborough College by stating that the University of Toronto was optimistic about Scarborough's direction.

2051

Erindale College

Principal Wilson introduced the discussion on Erindale College by citing the fact that it was now the second largest college within the University,

having experienced a 23% growth rate this year. The new core buildings would be complete next summer and a new 250 bed residence was ready for construction. Because of the continued growth of the area, Principal Wilson said he anticipated a parallel growth of the College. This growth would, in his opinion, necessitate further buildings and next year additional money would be required to alter the existing accommodation when the new core buildings were occupied. He also stated that because of its increasing size the College was investigating the possibility of subdividing internally.

Referring to the financial situation, Principal Wilson said Erindale expected the deficit of a half million dollars this year even after drawing on its surplus.

Reviewing the academic progress at Erindale, Principal Wilson listed the following programs as examples of innovation and co-operation: the B.Sc. program in land survey which was certified by the Ontario Land Surveyors Association; the application of remote fencing data from satellites; the joint program with Sheridan College whose graduates receive a diploma from Sheridan and a U. of T. degree; a proposed course to train museum personnel; the filming of a T.V. science course for Channel 19; and the artists in residence program.

Principal Wilson then outlined the co-operation with the St. George Campus. He believed that exchanges of personnel were necessary so that the campuses would have a sympathetic attitude towards one another. Also, line responsibilities had been made explicit so that there was no breakdown in communication. Since Erindale controlled its own budget, it was able to convince the old departments to innovate with new programs on the Erindale Campus. Erindale continues to reimburse the St. George Campus for third and fourth year courses taught to Erindale students downtown.

Dr. Rossiter enquired whether the transfer of funds between the St. George and satellite colonies reflected the true costs involved. Principal Wilson replied that this was a continuing source of dispute but that it was his opinion that if Erindale were to separate from the University of Toronto administrative costs would go down but the level of service would decline as well. Dr. Evans added that the comparison of costs amongst the campuses of the University of Toronto with other universities in the Province was deceptive because different cost mixes were involved. Principal Campbell noted that the emergent grants for the satellite campuses of the University of Toronto were considerably lower because of the existing administration. Dean Robinson said another factor in the apparent high cost of running Erindale was the result of a physical plant designed to serve a population of 5,000 serving only 2,000.

In summing up for the Committee, Dr. Gerstein said that the satellite colleges were developing a unique character which was not necessarily reflected in the internal fiscal arrangements of the University.

Mr. Sword outlined the new initiative the University of Toronto was taking in the planning area. He stated that his new position was a formal recognition that planning was an integral part of university affairs. If it was to be successful, he continued, the Government should provide sufficient lead time to the universities. For its part, the University could then make its assumptions explicit and identify objectives and priorities.

President Evans concluded the University of Toronto's presentation by expressing the university's appreciation for the opportunity of providing the Committee with its views.

Dr. Parr thanked Dr. Evans and noted that the Committee on University Affairs would give careful consideration to the matters outlined by the University of Toronto and its recommendations to the Government.

The delegation from the University of Toronto withdrew at this point.

2052 COMMITTEE BUSINESS - Schools of Social Work
-New Financial Arrangement

The discussion about Schools of Social Work resumed. Messrs. Pritchard and Mitchell suggested that further discussion be deferred until all cases were known, and then a decision be taken in the context of examining all the priorities for additional fundings. The Committee agreed to this.

2053 Ontario Educational Communications Authority

The matter of CUA support for OECA's proposal to secure TV channels to cover the province was deferred.

2054 Proposed Program in Medical Laboratory Sciences

This matter was deferred.

2055 Master of Education - University of Western
Ontario

The Committee agreed that since other requests for lifting of the embargo on Masters of Education would be received, all the submissions would be reviewed at the same time.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 11th December 1972, in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2056

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
The Honourable L. M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. H. H. Walker, Secretary
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. R. Lariviere
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2057

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Western Ontario comprising the following:

Captain J. Jeffery, Chairman, Board of Governors
Dr. D. C. Williams, President and Vice-Chancellor
Mr. A. K. Adlington, Vice-President, Administration and Finance
Dr. H. W. Baldwin, University Research Officer
Dr. P. B. Fleck, Chairman, Department of English
Mr. Colin Isaacs, President, Society of Graduate Students
Miss J. McFarlane, Board Representative
Professor R. S. Mackay, Dean, Faculty of Law
Dr. E. Stabler, Dean, Althouse College of Education
Dr. H. B. Stewart, Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mr. H. R. H. Stikeman, President, University Students' Council
Dr. O. H. Warwick, Vice-President, Health Sciences

Following introductions, Dr. Williams began by expressing concern about the lack of consultation between the Government and the universities which had disrupted the planning process at the universities. Consultation, he continued, was particularly important in the present unstable circumstances when priorities were shifting.

Dr. Baldwin, Chairman of the Senate Budget and Finance Committee, outlined the University's financial position. He stated that the University of Western Ontario hoped that the formula system would continue with modification. A slip-year was desirable and U.W.O. had already adopted that principle. U.W.O. was concerned about the effects of the modest B.I.U. value increase. Salaries and fringe benefits had increased to 84% of the total budget which suggested that both faculty and administrative layoffs might be necessary and this would have the effect of increasing the teaching load. Dr. Williams added that an additional concern of the U.W.O. was the financial assistance to affiliated colleges and urged the Committee to press for resolution of this problem.

Mr. Adlington outlined for the Committee the effects of the capital freeze on U.W.O. Invitations to tender on several buildings had had to be withdrawn. Existing buildings were in need of renovations due to enrolment shifts, especially in the sciences. However, he stated it would be difficult to adjust the physical plant without cyclical renewal grants and wondered whether these would be available for major renovations and adjustments. Failing this, the University might have to raise funds from private sources. He urged that the Committee recommend to the Minister the continuation of cyclical renewal grants and further moneys for special cases.

Replying on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Parr stated that the slip-year was under considera-

tion and that any lateness in its implementation was in part due to the lack of enthusiasm from the universities last year. He added that formula weight revisions might go down in some cases as well as up in others. On the subject of capital, Dr. Parr stated that the continuation of cyclical renewal would probably be recommended to the Minister and that buildings which had been interrupted by the freeze should be referred to the Ministry.

Professor Lederman enquired what evidence there was for Western's projected long-term enrolment rise. Mr. Adlington replied that Western traditionally held 10% of the Ontario university population with the highest percentage of Grade 13 entrants. In addition, more flexibility in courses was helping to combat "stop" and "drop-outs". In reply to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Mr. Adlington stated that the University had expected more of a growth in part-time enrolment than had actually occurred.

Dr. Foley asked Dr. Williams whether universities should continue to grow or whether they were growing only in order to gain more income. Dr. Williams replied that, in his opinion, Western would continue to grow whether or not any acceptable formula was offered to limit growth. Western's share of the university population has remained stable at 10% and if there is a continued rate of growth in the system, Western would probably continue to absorb 10%.

Dr. Stewart then reported on graduate studies. Enrolment of part-time students had increased from 22% to 27%. In his opinion, the employment problem facing graduate students was being overemphasized as a CAGS survey on Ph.D. students demonstrated. He concluded that the Economic Council of Canada's forecasts were much too pessimistic since well over 90% of Ph.D.s were appropriately employed. He

reported that 93% of graduate students at Western were Canadian citizens and that no component was less than 82%. The goal of 80% set several years ago has been met. The graduate school anticipates a period of directed growth in professional fields such as health care, education, plus continued growth in interdisciplinary studies. Turning to student support, Dr. Stewart expressed the hope that the Ontario Graduate Scholarship would appear next year. Failing that, he said that stop-gap Ontario Graduate Fellowship funding would be necessary, especially for humanities and social sciences.

Speaking on behalf of the graduate students, Mr. Isaacs stated that sudden changes in graduate support had been crippling in some cases. He suggested gradual change with "grandfather" clauses to protect currently enrolled students. He believed that graduate fees should not be related to program costs and that there should be no financial disincentives even if there are no incentives for graduate students. He felt the Ontario Graduate Scholarship was a step in the right direction.

Dr. Parr replied that the Ontario Graduate Scholarship had not been ruled out per se but that there was not enough lead time to establish it in 1973-74 period. Because of this, CUA had urged the Minister to retain the Ontario Graduate Fellowship at the same level in 1972-73. He then asked Mr. Isaacs whether post-graduate studies were taking too long. Mr. Isaacs replied that generally speaking, this was not so and that program lengths in Ontario compared favourably to elsewhere in North America. In response to a question from Dr. Holmes about advertising in journals for students, Dr. Stewart said the purpose of advertising was not to gain more students

but to compete for good students. Mr. Isaacs added that advertising was helpful to students since there was no complete catalogue of Canadian graduate schools.

Dr. Warwick expressed concern that decisions in the health sciences area were not being taken by the Government while at the same time, the University's commitments were increasing. Since the Senior Co-ordinating Committee had become defunct, many problems have remained unsolved. He cited dental hygiene and the failure to decide whether a program belonged in the university or the CAATS. Another example was that the number of nurses holding degrees was now only 7% or 8% whereas it should be between 20% and 25%. Of particular concern to Western was the Mustard Report recommendation that rather than building new medical schools, the existing ones should be expanded. Western was in a good position to expand and had the co-operation of hospital boards and medical societies in the area. As it was, Western was accepting 100 students rather than the 75 envisaged when the facilities were built. Mr. Mitchell enquired whether Dr. Warwick could suggest a replacement mechanism for the Senior Co-ordinating Committee. Dr. Warwick said, in his opinion, the Senior Co-ordinating Committee should be reconstituted and added that there might already be a mechanism which the universities do not know about. He wondered whether this might be one of the roles of the Social Development Policy Field Committee.

Mr. Walker replied that he hoped that a mechanism would be devised in the not-too-distant future. He assured Dr. Warwick that the Mustard Report was under consideration. He added that the Government found the co-ordination of health sciences to be a complex area and the type of coordination necessary was not an easy matter to resolve. Dr. Gerstein expressed concern that since the hospital bed cutbacks seemed to require the concurrent increase in paramedical support staff, the

Government should provide a master plan for the training of these people.

Dr. Stabler expressed the concern of the University about the delay in integrating the remaining teachers' colleges into the universities. This was causing serious morale problems in the teachers' colleges and it was his opinion that the education master plan for teacher training should be announced at an early date or else there should be a moratorium on integration because of the cost. He requested that CUA should urge upon the Government the necessity of an early announcement of the master plan. Dr. Stabler believed that teacher training properly belonged in the universities and since supply now met demand, a period of innovation should begin. Replying to Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Stabler said that teachers' colleges now have the same student cost as universities and this would not be a factor in resolving the integration problem. Dr. Gerstein enquired whether the non-integrated teachers' colleges were necessary. Dr. Stabler said that it was his opinion that some teachers' colleges could be phased out and that enrolment could also go down. However, in-service and graduate work could somewhat expand the role of the faculties of education. Dr. Parr noted that the teacher training master plan was not in the jurisdiction of CUA but could nevertheless recommend to the Minister to press his colleague, the Minister of Education, to announce the plan.

Dr. Fleck outlined the processes which had been effected to compile the University's brief to the Committee. He felt their major concern was that a method be found to effect change while ensuring stability and flexibility. He mentioned that while part-time studies were receiving continuing development, sequential education should not be downgraded.

Dr. Parr referred to the University's brief on the subject of part-time students. The University's assertion that the Minister's statement on the integration of part-time studies was autocratic was, in Dr. Parr's opinion, not justified by the facts. He pointed out that the Council of Ontario Universities and the Committee on University Affairs had gone through a democratic process in the consideration of the brief and that the only amendment suggested had been incorporated. He suggested that the University of Western Ontario had chosen a poor example to illustrate what they might have felt was a lack of consultation.

Mr. Stikeman addressed the area of student fees and support. He urged that the Ministry clarify its position on fees and OSAP regulations. He felt that this clarification should be made prior to the tabling of the budget in the House. In addition, he urged that any limit of the number of students should be effected through academic rather than economic criteria. In conclusion, he asked if the Committee had recommended to the Government to take up the the financial offers put forward by the Federal Government for the funding of higher education.

Mr. Frost replied that appealing to the Federal Government would be futile since government is living beyond its means and there must be some belt-tightening. Dr. Parr also responded by saying that fee increases and the raising of the loan limit were not intended to reduce the number of students. He also said that in light of the fee increases that CUA had recommended that the loan limit be reconsidered. He added that it was wrong to suggest that falling enrolment was directly attributable to fee increases since other jurisdictions where there were no fee changes had experienced similar enrolment reductions. In reply to a question from Dr. Holmes, Mr. Stikeman stated that it

would not be acceptable to limit enrolment as in Europe since this would compromise the principle of accessibility. Mr. Frost asked whether an inflationary factor should be built into fees. Mr. Stikeman responded that while this might be reasonable, it should not be designed to limit enrolment on purely economic grounds.

Dean MacKay was asked by Mr. Mitchell to comment on the implications of the MacKinnon Report. Dean MacKay stated that the feasibility of abolishing articling depends on the new bar admission course. He admitted that the 50% quota of two-year undergraduate entrants is, in his opinion, in jeopardy, which is an impression he gained after travelling to most of the other law schools. Dr. Parr pointed out that an increase in the B.I.U. weight for law students is contingent upon the 50% quota, since this would reduce costs elsewhere in the system. Mr. Mitchell asked whether the bar admission course could be considered superfluous. Dean MacKay said that might have been true several years ago but not now. He stated that the new bar admission course would have to be even more sophisticated. In reference to offering the bar admission course in more than one location, Dean MacKay said that a questionnaire had indicated that there was no demand for this. Professor Lederman said that while he felt some law schools might have reservations about the 50% quota, they would strive to reach that goal. Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the University of Western Ontario and stated that the Committee would give careful consideration to the comments found within the brief and the discussion.

The delegation from the University of Western Ontario withdrew at this point.

2058

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from McMaster University comprising the following:

Dr. A. N. Bourns, President and Vice-Chancellor
Mr. H. C. Dixon, Chairman of the Finance Committee
Mr. J. P. Evans, Registrar
Miss Elizabeth Flavelle, Undergraduate (Arts) Student
Representative on Senate
Dr. S. J. Frankel, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences
and Professor of Political Science
Mr. G. E. Grundy, Chairman of the Board of Governors
Mr. D. M. Hedden, Vice-President--Administration

Dr. W. F. Hellmuth, Vice-President--Arts and Professor
of Economics
Dr. B. A. W. Jackson, Member of C.O.U. and Professor of
English
Dr. A. A. Lee, Dean of Graduate Studies and Professor
of English
Mr. T. Martin, Graduate (Science, Engineering & Health
Sciences) Student Representative
on Senate
Dr. D. R. McCalla, Acting Vice-President--Science &
Engineering, Dean of the Faculty of
Science and Professor of Biochemistry
Professor W. J. McCallion, Dean of the School of Adult
Education and Professor of Mathematics
Dr. R. C. McIvor, Chairman of Senate Academic Policy
Committee and Professor of Economics
Dr. A. G. McKay, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and
Professor of Classics
Dr. J. F. Mustard, Acting Vice-President--Health Sciences,
Dean of Medicine and Professor of
Pathology
Dr. W. J. Schlatter, Dean of the Faculty of Business and
Professor of Accounting
Dr. L. W. Shemilt, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering

Following introductions, President Bourns outlined some of the matters which were of concern to McMaster University. He said the situation had changed from one of rapid growth to decline. McMaster had received 300 fewer BIUs than forecast. However, student preferences had changed and enrolment fluctuations meant there were still areas of major growth. However, he felt it would be a mistake to let go bright young untenured faculty who were engaged in non-growth areas. He believed that the faculty imbalance problem could be resolved in two or three years but morale and quality in the interim depended on financing arrangements. Turning to graduate enrolment, President Bourns stated there was, in his opinion, a serious over-reaction to the growth of the graduate schools. He felt a cutback now would result in serious shortages in a few years. As an example, he cited enrolment in Chemistry, which would be half of what it was in 1970. He feared that the 1970s would be a period where the progress of the '60s was dissipated.

Referring to the BIU value, President Bourns said a good case could be made for an increase next year since it was unjustifiable giving faculty lower raises than comparable elsewhere. President Bourns noted

that McMaster's commitment to research was reflected by the large amount of funds received from outside funding agencies. He felt that the Federal Government funding agencies should assume the overhead costs of research but that until this is agreed upon, the Province should continue to provide adequate financing for research.

President Bourns stated that the slip-year was perfectly acceptable to McMaster with the proviso that until medical enrolment stabilizes it must be given income for the current year. He stated that McMaster would receive an additional million dollars for medicine over the grant of last year. President Bourns referred to the necessity of having special grants for innovative programs. These moneys were necessary for staff and start-up costs. Although in the past private and corporate "seed" money was used, extra-formula funds were necessary. He noted that the COPSE Report recommended 5% of the total system costs be allocated to innovation but he believed this to be much too high, stating that even one-half or one per cent would be more than sufficient.

Responding to President Bourns' opening statement, Dr. Parr noted that graduate chemistry enrolment was not a good example since this field had recently revised its entrance requirement and added that he believed the trend in Ontario was not very different from elsewhere. Dr. Foley enquired whether extra-formula innovation grants could not be construed as inviting CUA to make academic decisions. President Bourns replied that governments already made decisions about research funding and he did not see much difference. Referring to McMaster's proviso about implementation of the slip-year, Dr. Rossiter asked whether universities would be willing to agree to an approved enrolment limit in those programs not under the slip-year. President Bourns replied that this was quite reasonable and that once enrolment had stabilized everything could go on a slip-year system. Dr. Parr asked whether the funding of debt interest was a possible alternative to the slip-year system. President Bourns replied that the Board of Governors would probably not want to incur such an obligation.

Mr. Heddon presented McMaster's views on the freeze of funding for capital projects. Buildings at McMaster are being continually downgraded in function because of new regulations from the Fire Marshal.

There was a continually escalating cost in renovations and McMaster felt that cyclical renewal should be continued but at the higher level of two per cent. Dr. Parr acknowledged the problems facing the universities and stated there was a joint CUA/COU subcommittee looking into this. Mr. Heddon stated that he hoped the subcommittee would recommend that universities not lose their accumulating entitlements and mentioned that McMaster was chronically short of library space and student facilities.

Dr. Lee, Dean of Graduate Studies began his remarks by thanking the Committee for recommending funding of the Political Science Ph.D program at McMaster. He continued to say that he felt there was a serious over-reaction to "propaganda" against doctoral work. First-class students were dropping out because of this and even some faculty members were actively discouraging students. He felt that the Ontario Graduate Scholarship would be a major breakthrough but that if there was a hiatus when no Ontario Graduate Fellowship moneys would be available, a whole generation of graduate students would be lost and he endorsed the Committee's recommendation that there be no such hiatus. Otherwise, there would be a serious funding problem for graduate students in the Humanities and Social Science. Referring to ACAP assessments, Dr. Lee said there was serious risk of overplanning, which would result in intellectual straight-jacketing.

Dr. Holmes asked why McMaster advertised for graduate students in chemistry journals. Dr. Lee replied that McMaster advertised only in Canada and the purpose was to encourage mobility amongst universities, which he felt was a healthy academic trend. Returning to the subject of planning, Dr. Holmes asked Dr. Lee whether CUA should enforce ACAP quotas if these were recommended. Dr. Lee responded that he could see the rationale of quotas by discipline but anything below that would be an infringement on academic freedom and individual choice of the universities. Referring to the McMaster brief, Mr. Pritchard asked whether the University's argument about decoupling research from graduate studies was not also an argument for reducing BIU values in graduate programs in order to reduce steering effects. President Bourns responded that he was not convinced there was a steering effect

or that graduate programs were overfunded but agreed that a certain economy of scale could be achieved in certain programs.

Dr. Mustard voiced the concern of McMaster about the lack of coordination in the Health Sciences. A system of Health Care delivery necessitates a coordinating committee to ensure the adequate provision of graduates in medical and paramedical services and to ensure that each profession establishes a good working relationship with the others during the education process so that it will continue afterwards. Dr. Mustard cited the great demand for degree programs in paramedical services mentioning the Master of Health Sciences and Nurse Practitioner programs as examples. He concluded by stating that the satellite arrangements with Lakehead University necessitates coordination to ensure its continued growth. Dr. Parr stated that CUA recognized the problem and would try to contribute to a solution. In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Mustard said that the composition of any planning body would depend on the health system envisaged by the Government and the legislation on which it was based.

Miss Lavelle expressed to the Committee her concern about student fees and awards. She stated that at McMaster the number of students applying for awards has fallen from sixty per cent two years ago to thirty-one per cent this year and that the grant portion of the award has fallen from fifty per cent two years ago to forty per cent this year. She believed that this called into question the Government's commitment to accessibility to higher education. She also stated that female students were being discriminated against since they were supposed to save more of their summer earnings than their male counterparts. In addition, summer jobs for students were difficult to find and this was drying up as a source of student income. She called upon the Committee to urge the Government to make a financial and psychological commitment to higher education.

Mr. Martin spoke about the graduate student environment at McMaster. He commended McMaster for doing the best job of financing graduate students. He went on to say that the current attitude that graduate study is a respectable form of unemployment was unjustified. He suggested that two new forms of graduate study be explored: first, a research-only degree involving no teaching and funded externally for no more than three years; and second, an "experience" degree which involved a heavy commitment to teaching for a six or seven-year period with a salary from \$10,000 to \$11,000. Previous

employment would be required and upon completion, the student could enter the faculty at the Assistant Professor level. Mr. Martin made two additional points: grants should be given to the student to take to the university of his choice; and, repayment of any loan must be geared to income.

Dr. Parr enquired whether if the BIU was pegged to the cost of living, fees should also be pegged. Miss Lavelle and Dr. Lee replied that this would be fair only if students' incomes were rising as well, and under such a system scholarships should also be pegged to the cost of living.

Mr. Frost, addressing the point about the Government making a psychological and financial commitment to higher education, cited figures showing that five years ago the Government spent \$261,000,000 on capital and operating, whereas this year it would spend about \$500,000,000. Mr. Frost then suggested that these figures hardly showed a lack of commitment on the part of the Government.

President Bourns concluded the McMaster presentation by saying that the University was entering a study state situation and that if the only BIU increase received was predicated on the cost of living increase, the University would still be short of funds because faculty career progress would necessitate an ever-greater payroll. Dr. Parr thanked the McMaster delegation for the presentation and stated that the Committee would give attention to the recommendation when they made their recommendations to the Government.

The delegation from McMaster University withdrew at this point.

LUNCHEON.

2059

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Guelph comprising the following:

Mr. E. I. Birnbaum, Chairman, Board of Governors
Dr. R. C. Anderson, Professor of Zoology
Dr. H. S. Armstrong, Dean of Graduate Studies
Mr. J. S. Ashman, Undergraduate Student
Mr. W. W. Bean, Vice-President, Administration
Dr. A. K. Colter, Professor of Chemistry
Dr. D. G. Ingram, Associate Dean, Ontario Veterinary College
Dr. J. F. Melby, Professor of Political Studies
Professor M. B. Phillips, Professor of Family Studies

Mr. K. J. Reinhardt, Undergraduate Student
Mr. P. Scorrar, Undergraduate Student
Dr. R. L. Thomas, Professor of Land Resource Science
Dr. J. P. Smith, Vice-President, Academic
Dr. G. E. Todd, Professor of Philosophy
Dr. W. C. Winegard, President
Mr. N. M. Sullivan, Comptroller

All of these people were present at the meeting except Mr. Ashman.

The following persons serve as advisors to the Committee and were present at the meeting:

Mr. D. M. Jamieson, Research Advisor to the
Vice-President, Administration
Mr. W. N. Vaughan, Research Associate to the
Vice-President, Academic
Mrs. M. Beckman, Chief Librarian

In addition the following people attended the meeting as resource persons:

Mr. W. A. Brown, Director of Physical Resources
Mr. R. P. Gilmor, Provost
Dr. W. E. Tossell, Dean of Research

Following introductions, President Winegard described how the Committee on Academic Priorities at Guelph had investigated all aspects of the University and had formulated a statement of purpose which was predicated on the assumption that Guelph would stop growing somewhere between 10,000 and 11,000 students. To reach that point from the current enrolment of about 8,500 Guelph would concentrate on controlled growth in programs that reinforced the University's purpose.

President Winegard then turned to specific problem areas. He reported that the Ministry had agreed to pay the costs of the three-semester system study. A director had been appointed and the study would be available sometime in February. He requested the Committee's support in his appeals to the Minister of Education to allow Grade 13 students to enter the Spring semester before having formally received their senior matriculation diploma. He requested that funds be provided for continuing education courses since these met a community need and were of an academic nature. Turning to the freeze on capital funds,

President Winegard said that the suddenness of it had disrupted the planning process at Guelph. He felt that the measure was retroactive since Guelph had built up an entitlement which it could not now use and this would result in a chronic shortage of space. On the subject of the operating formula grants, President Winegard said he hoped that any change would occur over a period of time so that the universities could adjust accordingly.

Dr. Parr enquired why continuing education courses were not given credit so that they could receive funding. President Winegard replied that continuing education courses were of broad interest and sometimes of a survey nature or else a one-time offering to fulfil an interest. Dr. Parr suggested that courses in areas such as fine arts and physical education could become so popular as to require substantial funding if there was not some clearly defined boundary between credit and non-credit courses. In response to a question from Dr. Holmes about the Ontario Veterinary College's capital position, President Winegard stated that OVC had never been on formula but had received about half of what the entitlement would have been. As a result, OVC was short \$6,000,000 of what would be necessary to accommodate the present enrolment in satisfactory buildings. Dr. Holmes enquired whether it was fair to say that there was a manpower crisis in Veterinary Science. President Winegard replied that the three veterinary schools could supply the manpower requirement with current enrolment, but that Guelph was appealing to the Federal Government for support since Agriculture is a shared responsibility.

Dr. Parr wondered if the statement of purpose was experiencing implementation difficulties. President Winegard replied that, on the contrary, actions have been taken which would not necessarily have been considered without the statement of purpose. As an example, he cited the Research Board using the statement of purpose as a consideration in allocating funds.

Responding to a question from Dr. Parr, President Winegard said that a slip-year mechanism would not be required at Guelph since Guelph was still in a growth situation. Because of this, he hoped that a slip-year would not be implemented quickly and that professional programs be exempted. Without this exemption, Guelph would only accept a slip-year under a great deal of protest. Dr. Rossiter said that under Guelph's

circumstances he would have been surprised by any other response. President Winegard retorted that the Committee should not look too harshly on Guelph's reluctance to accept a slip-year since Guelph suffered somewhat under the original formula but this helped Guelph in the long run to become more efficient. Mr. Bean added that the immediate implementation of the slip-year would cost Guelph \$1,800,000 since they were anticipating a BIU increase of 1,000. Dr. Parr said that this loss would be ameliorated by a compounded BIU value increase which would amount to 5.4% and not 3.4%. Dr. Gerstein and Mr. Mitchell enquired about increased part-time enrolment. President Winegard replied that Guelph anticipated no large increases since the community was already well served by the University, the CAAT, and the Board of Education, and added that many people were enrolled in full-time where other places they might be forced into a part-time program.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter, President Winegard said that the biological area in particular would be chronically short of space within two years as a result of the capital freeze. Dr. Rossiter then asked Dean Ingram about the prospect of federal support for OVC. Dean Ingram said that there has been no reply yet and in response to a further question from Dr. Rossiter, said that if the federal government gave the same support to OVC as they do colleges in the West, their support would be \$5,000,000.

Dr. Lavigne asked why Guelph did not concentrate on Veterinary Science and Agriculture and asked how many applicants there were for veterinary medicine. President Winegard said that there were 600 applicants for 120 places. Professor Lederman said that he thought it was a good idea to have a general university capability at Guelph rather than limiting it to an agricultural school. Dr. Gerstein asked what proportion of veterinarians go into small animal practice. Dean Ingram replied that about half go into small animal practice and half work for some level of government. Responding to a question from Dr. Holmes, President Winegard said that the graduate fee increase had been a shock and that he was particularly concerned that this had not been discussed with CUA. Dr. Parr noted that the fee increases in loan limit were inter-related and the CUA was attempting to effect some modification.

On the subject of quotas, President Winegard stated that he did not object to quotas because of financial constraints but that they should be designed properly.

Dr. Parr continued the discussion by asking Dr. Armstrong what proportion of doctoral students had received A grades. The Dean replied that no student was accepted with below a B+ average and that two-thirds of doctoral students would have A grades. President Winegard added that professors' recommendations are also an important criteria and that since in the area of Agricultural Science, the academic community is quite small, these recommendations can be easily assessed. Referring to the decline in graduate enrolment, Mr. Pritchard enquired about the reason for this. Dr. Armstrong replied that the decline was only in the number of claimable students and that the total number was holding fairly constant, and that in fact there had been a substantial increase in part-time graduate students who now comprise 21%, up from 16%. He also stated that the graduate enrolment drop at Guelph was not as large as that reported by other Ontario universities. He hoped that if quotas were to be introduced that there be some proviso for a lack of privilege which would qualify some underprivileged on more than academic grounds only.

Dr. Rossiter enquired how the international programs of the University of Guelph were received by the academic community. Dr. Melby replied that generally speaking the international programs were well received although some faculty felt serving abroad was harmful to their chances for promotion; however, the policy of the University encouraged international programs and this allayed much doubt.

Mrs. Beckman enquired about CUA's attitude to the Ontario University Library System. Dr. Rossiter responded that CUA had in the past encouraged this type of system but suggested that COU might be prepared to consider devoting formula funds to finance this type of system.

Mr. Birnbaum concluded the Guelph presentation by stating that the key concern of the University at this time was that sufficient lead time be given to any changes in financing arrangements.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the University of Guelph and stated that the Committee would give serious attention to their recommendations.

The delegation from the University of Guelph withdrew at this point.

2060

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from Lakehead University comprising the following:

Dr. A. D. Booth, President and Vice-Chancellor
Dr. S. Magwood, Department of Biology
Mr. Bryan Mason, Executive Assistant to the President.

Following introductions, Dr. Booth reported on several matters of concern and interest to the University. First, he raised the budget problem of Lakehead within the context of formula-financing. He stated that Lakehead's deficit was escalating rapidly and said that he could not accept formula-financing as a rational budgeting tool. He stated that evidence of this could be found in the Spinks Commission report. Lakehead supports the COU proposal on the slip-year but Dr. Booth suggested that systems modelling be done to provide further information. He suggested that it be made unattractive for large universities to enrol more students simply to meet their budget. In addition, a sliding scale for the number of students might be considered with a break-even point reached.

The second matter of concern to Lakehead was the BIU weighting for Forestry Technology. The BIU value for Forestry was 1.2 and Lakehead would like the weighting for Forestry Technology to be the same. This is particularly important to Lakehead because Forestry is integral to the University.

The third matter of concern to Lakehead was the extension program. President Booth reported that an effort was being made to coordinate extension offerings with the local CAATs. A joint directorship was contemplated and Lakehead requested the support of the CUA for such an innovation. Concerning the University extension program specifically, President Booth reported on the implementation of a general three-year degree for which any course pattern could be specified as long as a required number of courses from each year's offerings was taken. This allowed students to avoid problems about fulfilling certain course requirements in order to gain a specific degree. It also attracted students who want a cultural experience as opposed to a professional or academic training. Two other innovations were the musicians-in-residence program where these musicians

fulfil examining requirements but do not teach and also the cassette instruction program for small groups, whereby the University prepares cassettes at a cost of \$2.00 per lecture and pays the professors for the preparation. Another innovation is the "burst" system which is outlined in the brief. Lakehead made a specific request that CUA support the outfitting of a lab in some kind of portable mode to aid the teaching of science and technology in the extension program. The fourth matter reported on was the cooperation with McMaster University in the health and paramedical fields. Dr. Booth said that Lakehead hoped to specialize in biomedical engineering, and cited skiing injuries as an example.

The final matter was the Consortium of Lake Superior Institutions. According to Dr. Booth, this Institute had been set up to obtain funding from United States government sources. The purpose of the organization is outlined in the brief.

Responding on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Parr mentioned that the Committee was working on formula-finance alternatives, that the weighting of Forestry would be considered, and that the Committee was in apparent agreement with Lakehead on the need for innovation in education.

Mr. Pritchard asked whether the regional cost study which had been promised would be forthcoming. President Booth replied that the work was still ongoing but he cited the example that Lakehead's membership in the COU cost \$18,500 per year but it cost an additional \$12,500 in travel expenses. Dr. Gerstein remarked upon the exciting ideas Lakehead was experimenting with in extension courses. President Booth elaborated on extension by saying that Lakehead hoped to be able to upgrade a CAAT diploma in social work to the degree level. Negotiations were underway to extend co-operation to include a regional computer centre but technological problems have delayed implementation.

Replying to Dr. Rossiter about enrolment projections, President Booth prefaced his remarks by stating that local opinion was hostile to the University and the University was making a concerted effort to break this down by involving the community more in the University. He said that an improvement in Lakehead's image might help the shortfall in Arts enrolment. He believed that Lakehead would hold its own next year in enrolment and over a five-year period increase to a total of 3,000 students, 1,700 of whom would be in the Technology course. The

keystones would be Forestry, Geology, Biology, and Marine Biology. The essential components of Arts would be Geography (the regional aspect), Anthropology (Indian Cultures), and Political Science (government organization and multi-national communities). However, these consolidations would take a year or so and an immediate budget cut would be disastrous.

Dr. Holmes asked President Booth about his experience in the Sasatchewan system. President Booth replied that, in Saskatchewan, university budgets were not linked to the number of students; instead, the university president negotiated with the premier and the government about the level of university funding, and over the years the university had established a reputation for honest and efficient budgeting.

Dr. Magwood then discussed the Master of Laboratory Science program which Lakehead was initiating. This is a part-time honours degree which requires a certificate in Laboratory Science as a prerequisite to entrance. There are no comparable programs in Canada and as a result many laboratory technologists are recruited from abroad. In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Magwood said that no humanities or social sciences were included in the degree since the potential students did not want such courses. In addition, most of the students would be working while attaining this degree and would have limited time to pursue such studies. Replying to Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Magwood said that although four years might seem to be a short time in which to get an honours degree part-time, the students were really taking the equivalent of five full courses per year and there was the added factor that most of the students were mature ones. Dr. Parr concluded the discussion of the M.L.S. degree by stating that he was favourably impressed and wished the program success.

President Booth concluded the Lakehead presentation by stating that the University was considering the possibility of maintaining a faculty level which was below the lower limit of shortfall. The extra course load would be taken up by outside experts brought in to teach "burst" courses. Such a system would create a great deal of flexibility while not expanding the commitments of the University to faculty.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from Lakehead University and stated that their presentation would be given close consideration when they made their recommendations to the Minister.

The delegation from Lakehead University withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, December 12, 1972, in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2061

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker, Secretary
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Mr. R. Lariviere
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2062

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

The Committee received a delegation from the Ontario College of Art comprising the following:

Dr. C. C. Pitt, Acting President
Mrs. Nancy Poole, Chairman of the Council
Mr. Fred Fletcher, Member of Council
Mr. Don McGibbon, Member of Council
Mr. Michael Noon, Director of Physical Plant and Planning
Mr. Owen Wilson, Business Administrator
Mrs. Margaret Chartrand, Information Officer
Mr. Barclay Livingstone, President, O.C.A. Faculty Ass'n
Miss Diana Drummond, Student
Miss Jane McEwan, Student
Mr. Larry Sylvinski, Student

Following introductions, Dr. Pitt began the Ontario College of Art presentation by stating that O.C.A. was unique, unlike the CAATs or Fine Arts faculties in the universities. The O.C.A. graduate is an artist with technical knowledge as well. The College selects 300 students from about 1000 applicants, although this year there were only 670 applicants.

Dr. Pitt stated that the College's most pressing problem was the lack of facilities. He claimed that the state of facilities was almost reprehensible. There was no student lounge or faculty lounge, very few faculty offices, very little storage space for students' work, only 30 square feet of working space per student, and much of the equipment was so old as to be beyond repair. Many students rented studio space outside the College in order to continue their work. He reported that O.C.A. was trying to rent warehouse space close to the College.

Referring to the brief, Dr. Pitt pointed out that staff salaries at O.C.A. were considerably lower than elsewhere. For example, salaries at the CAATs were on average 23% higher and this was unacceptable if O.C.A. was to be the premiere art institution in the Province. O.C.A. was disadvantaged in every salary category and yet the staff consists of highly competent artists. He mentioned that one faculty member makes the equivalent of his annual salary by producing 2-1/2 canvases a year.

Dr. Pitt then drew to the Committee's attention the financial comparisons of O.C.A.'s actual funding with funding which would have been received from either a 1.2 or 1.5 BIU value. The difference between actual funding and a BIU weight of 1.2 resulted in an accumulated shortfall over three years of \$1,664,000 and at a weight of 1.5, an accumulated shortfall over three years of \$3,480,000. On the basis of this comparison, Dr. Pitt urged the Committee to recommend that the Government award O.C.A. a special grant of \$508,981 to wipe out their present operating deficit. In addition, O.C.A. was requesting inclusion in formula-financing at a BIU value of 1.5. Also, O.C.A. had not over the years accumulated any capital entitlement, which had partly accounted for the poor physical facilities and equipment.

In concluding the O.C.A. presentation, Dr. Pitt said that the institution would like to claim undergraduate status as recommended in the Commission on Post-Secondary Education Draft Report. He pointed out that other jurisdictions give a higher funding level to colleges of art of the status of O.C.A. and he could not understand why O.C.A.'s funding level was at such a low level.

Referring to the figures presented in the O.C.A. brief, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that each year the actual level of funding was coming closer to meeting the O.C.A. budget. Dr. Pitt agreed but stated they were always left in a deficit position and were accumulating a sizable deficit. He said that formula-financing would be much more suitable to O.C.A.

Dr. Rossiter commended Dr. Pitt on the presentation, saying that it was the first coherent presentation from Ontario College of Art. He went on to say that O.C.A.'s current position was largely explicable by the fact that O.C.A. had been put on a year-by-year budget dependent on receipt of a comprehensive plan for capital and operating expenses. Since the Committee never received this, it had no choice but to recommend to the Government to continue a year-by-year funding for O.C.A. He stated that he was personally devoted to making the Art College work and he hoped that the Committee could recommend reasonable funding arrangements.

Turning to the funding comparisons made by O.C.A., Dr. Rossiter stated that without a capital development program, O.C.A. could not use the level of funding they suggested effectively since their physical plant was so decrepit. As such, O.C.A. might have to develop its capital plans as a prelude to going on formula-financing. He also pointed out that, if O.C.A. went on a formula, they would have to deduct standard university fees which would, in turn, narrow the gap shown between their actual grant and their operating expenses.

Referring to the O.C.A. deficit, Mr. Walker stated that several weeks ago O.C.A. had made a request to the Ministry for extra funds in the amount of \$350,000. He stated that the Ministry had received this favourably and while the final decision had not been taken by the Government, he felt the Committee should know of this request.

Dr. Parr enquired of Dr. Pitt whether there was a report underway about the facilities and capital requirements of O.C.A. Dr. Pitt replied that Dr. Henry Best of Atkinson College, York University, had just completed a study of the future courses open to O.C.A. The faculty and students had recently been involved in discussions about the alternatives. One of the suggestions is to phase down to about 700 undergraduate students and about 100 graduates. Dr. Pitt continued that there was some reservation about becoming a degree-granting institution because of various requirements which would have to be fulfilled. One of the commitments which O.C.A. intended to maintain was to have a large part-time faculty component in order to attract the best artists with new ideas. He reported that the current student/faculty ratio was 11 to 1, which he agreed was somewhat too low.

Dr. Gerstein said the Committee recognized the crowded condition at O.C.A. and continued by asking Dr. Pitt if O.C.A. was given the choice of falling in the open sector or the university sector in the COPSE draft report, which O.C.A. would prefer. Dr. Pitt responded that because of the student/faculty situation, O.C.A. would like to remain within the university sector, but this was only a preliminary reaction to something which had not been considered by the institution. Dr. Gerstein then wondered what special relationships O.C.A. had with the Art Gallery of Ontario. Dr. Pitt replied that he held frequent discussions with the curator of A.G.O. in order to explore shared programs. As an example, he mentioned a course in art curation. However, he said that O.C.A. did not want to be diverted from its primary purpose, which was the training of artists. He added that O.C.A. was helping O.I.S.E. train art teachers and were interested in sharing or procuring equipment from community colleges. Dr. Rossiter recalled that five or six years ago there was some discussion of a fine arts centre and asked Dr. Pitt if there was any chance of a joint capital plan and facility-sharing with A.G.O. Dr. Pitt replied that it would be difficult to share some facilities with A.G.O. since that institution was primarily open to the public, whereas O.C.A. was a learning centre. He affirmed that O.C.A. would like to maintain a downtown location. In response to a question from Mr. Walker, Dr. Pitt stated that the Ellis Report was still in draft form and that he considered it a major priority to determine the future of the institution.

Dr. Pitt elaborated on O.C.A.'s interest in helping to train elementary and secondary school art teachers. He stated that it now takes seven or eight years for students to be able to teach art and that a new curriculum which involved O.C.A. could produce a better student in shorter time. Dr. Parr requested that O.C.A. keep C.U.A. informed of any progress made towards this end in negotiations with the Ministry of Education.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein about the criteria in selecting students, Dr. Pitt said that primary emphasis is placed on the portfolio presented and applicants talk to four or five faculty members, who look for outside experience which is promising. Dr. Pitt added that in the first year the faculty tries to upset the student's perceptual awareness in order to stimulate creativity.

Mr. Mitchell returned to the subject of O.C.A.'s facilities by asking Dr. Pitt if cyclical renewal grants could keep O.C.A. going while the capital freeze was on. Mr. Noon responded by saying that O.C.A. needed more space as much as it needed its current plant renovated. In addition, there was the problem that it would be almost impossible to refurbish some of the space O.C.A. now occupied, particularly some old houses which had been renovated to a minimum standard. Mr. McCullough added that O.C.A.'s lack of capital inventory would mean little cyclical renewal could be generated. He said that renting for the next year or two was the most practical solution and that this currently was being considered by O.C.A. and the Ministry.

Dr. Rossiter enquired how, in light of O.C.A.'s plans to become a degree-granting institution and also offer graduate courses, O.C.A. would relate to C.O.U. and A.U.C.C. and, in the graduate field, to A.C.A.P. and O.C.G.S. Dr. Pitt replied that A.U.C.C. and C.O.U. might change their basis of admission in order to accommodate O.C.A. He noted that O.C.U.F.A. already accepts O.C.A. faculty members as associates and is prepared to change its constitution to give them full membership.

Dr. Parr enquired about whether there were any post-diploma courses now being offered in light of the intent to start offering graduate courses. Dr. Pitt replied that there were no post-diploma courses as such, but that scholarship students attended for experience, which they felt was equivalent to graduate

courses elsewhere. Dr. Pitt said that offering graduate courses was attractive since funding would be available and it would be easy to transfer in and out of the degree program.

Dr. Parr stated that he felt the Committee had sufficient knowledge of the particular problems which faced O.C.A. to make recommendations to the Minister about them. He thanked the delegation from O.C.A. for the quality and clarity of their presentation.

The delegation from the Ontario College of Art withdrew at this point.

2063

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

The Committee received a delegation from the University of Waterloo comprising the following:

Dr. B. C. Matthews, President, University of Waterloo
Mr. A. B. Gellatly, Vice-President, Finance and Operations
Dr. P. G. Cornell, Vice-President, Academic
Dean W. Pearson, Faculty of Science
Dean L.A.K. Watt, Graduate Studies
Dr. A. McLachlin, Principal, Renison College (Anglican)
Rev. C. L. Siegfried, President, St. Jerome's College (Catholic)
Mr. D. P. Robertson, Director, Academic Services
Mr. Barry Foord, Operations Analysis
Miss Ann Knechtel, student (undergraduate), member of
Senate and Board of Governors
Mr. Shane Roberts, President, Federation of Students

Following introductions, President Matthews began by stating that the University of Waterloo's brief was limited to those things which were of concern to Waterloo in particular. The first matter raised was the funding of graduate studies and the planning and assessment of new programs. President Matthews said Waterloo accepted the necessity of an embargo and planning assessments for each discipline. However, he felt that developing programs caught in the embargo should be funded until the ACAP assessment was completed. The University was also concerned that C.U.A. and the Ministry use the A.C.A.P. assessment as the basis for system planning. President Matthews then turned to the second matter contained in the brief, which is the funding of research. The University was concerned that a rational research policy

evolve at the provincial and federal levels so that the universities can respond to the challenge. Research and teaching were intermingled and should not be subdivided. He cited the use of graduate students as research assistants and stated that if, for example, the number of graduate students was reduced, this would increase research costs because of the need to hire more expensive technicians. On the subject of the budgetary cycle, President Matthews urged that means be sought to extend the budget cycle to at least two, and as many as four, years. The BIU value should be announced more than one year in advance, and exchange of information and prediction amongst all interested parties should be encouraged.

The final item of concern to the University of Waterloo was the funding of church-related colleges. President Matthews said the University of Waterloo had already put forward its point of view to CUA and that he was convinced there would be some improvement.

Referring to the funding of church-related institutions, Dr. Parr replied that the Committee had made its recommendations to the Minister and presumed that they were being actively considered.

Referring to Waterloo's proposal for forward-planning and budget stability, Professor Lederman enquired about the danger of rigidity which has occurred in similar systems in other jurisdictions. He wondered if the University of Waterloo had considered the slip-year concept. President Matthews said that Waterloo had proposed the slip-year plan to the Ministry and fully endorsed the concept. Dr. Rossiter asked if the slip-year was being used for internal planning purposes at Waterloo for 1973-74. Dr. Matthews replied that Waterloo was still working on anticipated enrolment. However, since the increase would almost be negligible, their main problem was planning for shifts between programs. Dr. Rossiter then enquired what changes in student preferences were anticipated. President Matthews said that they anticipated no great change in freshmen intake except a drop of 50 Arts students. When asked by Dr. Rossiter about mechanisms to adjust for these changes, President Matthews said that such changes would have to be adjusted for after the fact. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Matthews affirmed that there was a shift towards part-time study.

Dr. Parr noted that the percentage of foreign students remained the same as last year, namely, about 30%. Dean Watt responded that this was not intentional and said that since it was hard to fund non-landed immigrant students, it was hardly the intention of the University of Waterloo to maintain such a high percentage. Dr. Parr then noted that, in the Ph.D. program in Applied Science and Engineering, 50% of the students were foreigners. He noted that this was the same as last year and that new enrolment shows no trend downward since of 19 new enrolments, only 9 were Canadians. He stated that if such a high percentage was maintained, this might force the implementation of a differential fee for foreign students or quotas, which he found unpalatable, but the universities were leaving the Government little choice if such high percentages persisted. President Matthews then asked Dr. Parr how the University should curtail foreign student enrolment. Dr. Parr replied that the University itself could set a quota. President Matthews held that there was little difference between the University setting a quota and the Government setting a system quota for all universities. Professor Lederman asked if raising admission standards would accomplish this but Dean Watt replied that the same number of foreign students would qualify, however high the standards. Dr. Foley then enquired what the proportion of domestic vis-a-vis foreign applicants was. Dean Watt responded that the total number was small but the number of foreign applicants was high.

The discussion then turned to graduate planning and the role of A.C.A.P. When Dr. Holmes asked whether C.U.A. should accept the A.C.A.P. assessments as the planning base, President Matthews stated that A.C.A.P. should certainly be used as one of the bases of planning. The universities would feel ignored if A.C.A.P. were to be ignored. Dr. Parr raised the possibility that A.C.A.P. would recommend closing down certain programs and wondered what the University's reaction would be. President Matthews said that the onus would be on the university senate in the first instance to evaluate what the University's response would be and he felt confident that most university senates would recognize the A.C.A.P. assessment as a just one and impose the decision on the department or faculty. Failing this, C.U.A. and the Government, if in agreement with the A.C.A.P. assessment, could apply the sanction of withdrawal of funds.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, President Matthews said that if a university senate should disagree with an A.C.A.P. assessment, there should be an automatic appeal to C.U.A. Dean Watt mentioned that he was concerned lest C.U.A. and the Government ignore the positive recommendations of A.C.A.P. Dr. Parr replied that, if anything, the contrary was true. Three of the Ring of Iron report recommendations for the phasing out of engineering programs had been overturned. In addition, A.C.A.P. was making a systems study, not merely an academic assessment.

Referring to the section of the brief about innovative programs, Dr. Foley asked about the progress being made in the integrated studies program. Dr. Cornell replied that 82 students were enrolled but it was too early to judge the success of the program. He mentioned that selection of students was a great problem; however, the program seemed suited to students not served well by the normal system. Some students left the program after trying it and entered a regular stream, while about 10 per cent entered from other programs. Replying to Dr. Foley, Dr. Cornell said that, while some graduate programs were of an unstructured nature, there was no comparable situation in the graduate school. Dr. Gerstein enquired about the correspondence courses which Waterloo offered and wondered what form they took. Dr. Cornell replied that these courses lead to a degree and were taught with the use of audio tapes and three-week visits to the campus by the students. All the correspondence material was original to Waterloo and was updated every three years. Although the program was not publicized, the students were far-flung, some being as far away as the Canadian Arctic.

When Mr. Sisco expressed interest in the pre-professional architecture course, Dr. Matthews replied that the course was very popular, with 300 applicants for only 60 places. After three years, the students received a Bachelor of Environmental Studies and, after five years, a Bachelor of Architecture. The course was run on the co-op system.

Referring to the teaching activity data, Dr. Foley said it was difficult to tell whether there was any imbalance in teaching loads. Dr. Matthews replied that any inequities were small but that vacancies and courses were monitored to see if replacement faculty were justified. Mr. Gellatly then raised the question of capital funding. He stated that the University of Waterloo had accumulated \$2,000,000 in capital entitlement and this would be sufficient to complete the last major project on the campus. He stated that the abrupt

cancellation of capital funding was unfair to the University. He further added that renovation moneys were required to refurbish space vacated for new space and wondered if such funds were included in the freeze. Dr. Parr replied that the special circumstances of each university should be brought to the attention of the Ministry. In addition, the joint CUA/COU sub-committee on capital was looking into the matter of cyclical renewal.

Dr. Holmes asked President Matthews what the University's policy on recruitment was. Dr. Matthews replied that recruiting was an integral part of the University's function. He felt that a university which failed to tell students about its programs was not being responsible. He stated that the costs of recruitment were greatly overstated. As an example, he cited the brochure which the University of Waterloo sends to high schools. Last year this brochure cost 14¢ a copy plus postage, while this year costs have been pared to 8¢ a copy, which included the postage.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from the University of Waterloo for its presentation and stated that the recommendations would be taken into consideration when C.U.A. made its recommendations to the Minister.

The delegation from the University of Waterloo withdrew at this point.

LUNCHEON

2064

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

The Committee received a delegation from Carleton University comprising the following:

Dr. Michael Oliver, President and Vice-Chancellor
Professor H.H.J. Nesbitt, Dean, Faculty of Science
Professor R. A. Wendt, Dean, Faculty of Arts Division II
Professor A. T. Tolley, Dean, Faculty of Arts Division I
Professor D. W. Sida, Dean, St. Patrick's College
Professor W. Rainbird, Professor of Engineering
Mr. A. B. Larose, Bursar
Mr. W. Pickett, Statistician
Professor G.R. Love, Director of Planning and
Professor of Physics
Mr. Peter C. Findlay, Research Assistant to President
Dr. W. Walther, President-Elect, Carleton University
Academic Staff Association

Following introductions, Dr. Oliver stated that Carleton University was in good condition, but had some problems which he wished to discuss with the Committee. The main problem was the fluctuation of enrolment. He believed the recent fee increase was related to the drop in graduate students and felt that a reduction of graduate enrolment did not serve public needs. Another enrolment problem was the changing student preferences which resulted in a renewed sense of careerism. Shifting internal resources to meet these fluctuations was difficult because of the indivisibility of some areas and, he added, Carleton did not feel it was wise to respond instantly to every change. He noted a shift to part-time studies, which he felt Carleton was well prepared to accommodate since Carleton had never distinguished between part-time classes and faculty. He expressed concern about drop-out and stop-out students and wondered whether this was a continuing trend.

Dean Wendt then outlined for the Committee the working liaison which has been established by Carleton with the local and regional boards of education and the local community college. This was designed to inform one another of programs and intentions in order to coordinate offerings.

Dr. Oliver continued by raising the financial problems posed by fluctuating student numbers. He said that there was a need to modify the operating grant system by introducing a slip-year principle. Carleton concurs with the C.O.U. recommendations on this subject. In addition, Carleton feels that formula funds are inadequate for innovative programs and there should be funds especially for this purpose.

Dr. Love expressed concern that the capital freeze would eliminate cyclical renewal grants which he said Carleton required. Enrolment shifts necessitated building alterations to accommodate new uses. As well, the Fire Marshal was making ever-increasing requirements on Carleton's physical plant. Although the lifetime costs of maintaining space were not known, Dr. Love maintained that the 1 per cent renewal allowance would not maintain the fabric of a building, let alone allow for refurbishing. He urged that the Committee recommend the continuation of cyclical renewal and increasing the 1 per cent allowance.

At this point, the deans reported on their various faculties. Dean Tolley made a special plea for the lifting of the embargo on the Ph.D program in history. He felt that Carleton had proceeded with caution and was filling a demonstrable need. Referring to the M.A. program in journalism, Dean Tolley said that the BIU weighting should be established at a level comparable to the Master of Science because of the technological nature of the electronic media. Dr. Parr said the Committee would consider this but that it was not appropriate to fix BIU weights solely on program costs. Dr. Rossiter mentioned that the two programs Dean Tolley mentioned would be looked at in the context of the three-year graduate plans which Carleton would submit. Dean Miller said that the major new thrust in engineering at the moment was the internal planning for the industrial design program. Once the program was initiated he anticipated a space problem for studios and workshops. He suggested that a BIU weight similar to that of architectural engineering be considered. Dean Wendt reported that significant fluctuations were occurring in the social sciences. He said that his faculty was doing its best to accommodate these fluctuations. Dean Sida of St. Patrick's College reported that the College would be moving to new quarters adjacent to Carleton. Although St. Patrick's had experienced an enrolment shortfall, it was felt essential to innovate within the small College environment and the College was considering offering Honours programs. Dean Nesbitt of Science reported that Science showed a slight enrolment increase. The environmental sciences of biology and geology were popular and the general science degree was doing well.

Responding on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Parr addressed several of the points made by the delegation. Referring to special innovation funds, he said that this was being considered by the Committee but either funding special innovations out of the BIU or from a central pool of money had disadvantages. On the proposal for the slip-year, Dr. Parr noted that last year the concept had been turned down by the universities and this would explain any delay in its introduction. Referring to Dr. Oliver's point about graduate fees, he stated that the increase was not designed to restrict enrolment but simply to provide the universities with more revenue. Other jurisdictions were experiencing similar graduate enrolment drops without having altered the fee structure.

Dr. Rossiter referred to Carleton's enrolment data and stated that with a shortfall of 10 per cent overall in graduate and undergraduate enrolment this year, it was difficult to accept Carleton's projection that graduate enrolment would increase 70 per cent over five years whereas undergraduate enrolment would only increase 12 per cent. He felt that such a large graduate increase was unrealistic since most good students were now in the graduate schools and there would not be an overall growth throughout the system as suggested by all the universities. Dean Nesbitt agreed that the 70 per cent increase projected would have to be reduced as a result of this year's enrolment and that an overview of graduate studies in the Province was probably in order. Dean Wendt added that, as it stood, Carleton had a low ratio of graduates to undergraduates and that it had no Ph.D program in the Humanities. As such, he claimed that Carleton had a special case for graduate increases. Dr. Oliver added that Carleton would not go outside Canada to fill its graduate school.

Dr. Rossiter enquired whether the trend across Ontario for increases in the Sciences at the expense of Arts was reflected at Carleton. Dean Tolley said that this trend was not borne out at Carleton. No department has suffered an absolute drop but some have remained static. In addition, last year's trends do not correspond to this year's trends and it is difficult to predict on a year-to-year basis.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein about foreign and non-Ontario students at Carleton, Dr. Oliver stated that the traditional source of Carleton students from the C.J.E.P.S. in Quebec was drying up.

Mr. Sisco said that although he had admired Carleton for years as a pioneer in part-time studies, the projections in the brief suggested a turning-back in that field. Dr. Oliver said that the projection was not considered to be desirable, only a realistic appraisal of the situation. He assured Mr. Sisco that Carleton maintained part-time studies as a priority and would continue to develop that area. Dr. Love added that the market for part-time studies in the Ottawa area seemed to be saturated since both Carleton and the University of Ottawa were offering courses. Dr. Rossiter asked, in light of the integration of full-time and part-time students, whether full-time students preferred day or evening classes. Dean Nesbitt replied that resident

students show no preference whereas non-resident students prefer daytime classes. Dean Nesbitt agreed with Dr. Foley that mixing of class times throughout the day and evening could fragment a student's entire day. Dean Sida added that this was a problem for the faculty, too.

Dean Nesbitt asked the Committee whether it had considered the deficiency of veterinary science graduates which, he said, the federal government estimated at 400. Since, in his opinion, Ottawa was an obvious place for a veterinary school, he wondered if the Committee would consider this. Dr. Parr replied that President Winegard of the University of Guelph had recently told the Committee that the three schools could meet the demand with an increased enrolment. He suggested that the federal government's projections should be analyzed with a view to its implications for the Ontario system.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from Carleton University for its presentation and said that its particular problems would be taken into consideration when the Committee made its recommendations to the Minister.

The delegation from Carleton University withdrew at this point.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 18 December 1972, in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2065

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Honourable L. M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker, Secretary
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. L. M. Johnston
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. F. J. Kidd
Mr. R. Lariviere
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2066

ONTARIO CONFEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY ASSOCIATION

The Committee received a delegation from the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association comprising the following:

Professor J. Stevens, Chairman
Professor Greg Bennett, Executive Vice-Chairman
Professor Cooper Langford, Chairman, Educational Policy Committee
Professor Norm Rosenblood, Member, Executive Committee
Dr. Paul Weinzwieg, Executive Associate
Mrs. Lillian Smith, Executive Assistant
Professor Cyril Carter, Chairman, OCUFA Salary Committee

Following introductions, Dr. Stevens said OCUFA welcomed the opportunity to present its views to CUA and hoped that there could be a good exchange of views. He said that there was no explicit theme in the OCUFA brief but the implicit theme was the danger to the system of the utilitarian nature of funding. OCUFA felt that financial stability was important and the brief suggested ways to accomplish this. Concurrently, the universities should strive to achieve the confidence of the public and the government.

OCUFA was also concerned that, in a time of financial strain, innovation at the universities would suffer. To ensure the continuance of innovation, it should be funded separately. OCUFA also felt that university planning was placing too much emphasis on manpower considerations. Other problems addressed by the brief mentioned by Dr. Stevens included the separation of research and teaching, which OCUFA could not endorse, and the encouraging of the evaluation of teaching, which OCUFA was actively engaged in. On the subject of educational technology, Dr. Stevens reiterated the point made in the brief that OCUFA hoped the government would not pressure the universities into using electronic media on the grounds of efficiency. Turning to the compensation of faculty members, Dr. Stevens said that OCUFA favoured the introduction of some scale as in the public sector. Finally, Dr. Stevens mentioned the statement of concern in the brief about the government's responsibility to continue to provide funding for the universities.

Responding on behalf of the Committee, Drs. Parr and Rossiter said they found many points of agreement in the OCUFA brief and said that it was the best brief they had yet received from OCUFA. Dr. Rossiter then addressed the point of formula stabilization. Referring to the brief, he said that Australia was not altogether happy with their three-year rolling stabilization formula. He asked whether two years was not long enough, since the university might find itself at a disadvantage in three years. He also enquired whether the OCUFA position was to fix both the number of units and the BIU value in this scheme. Dr. Bennett replied that both the number of units and the BIU value would be fixed under this scheme. The advantage of three years over two years

was that in OCUFA's opinion, the three-year average would smooth out any aberrations better than a two-year system.

Dr. Parr said that CUA had a joint CUA/COU subcommittee working on formula stabilization and Dr. Rossiter added that COU were now advocating the slip-year principle.

Professor Lederman said that he was concerned about OCUFA's desire that a formula be found to cover all universities, since he believed the four smallest universities would distort the overall system if fitted in. Dr. Bennett said the assumption the formula was based on was the transference of money. As such it should not be geared to cost analysis. The smaller universities might draw upon an academic development fund to cover additional costs. Another alternative he mentioned was changing the formula weight for undergraduate studies since the mix was much the same at all universities. Dr. Carter disagreed with Dr. Bennett, saying that the smaller universities have a different undergraduate mix, namely, a higher proportion of undergraduate Arts and Science students. Dr. Parr enquired of Dr. Carter what weight Trent, for example, would need to do away with non-formula grants. He suggested that an undergraduate formula weight of 1.65 would be necessary, which Dr. Parr noted would introduce perturbations throughout the system which were too great to tolerate. He also stated that system modelling had been done on giving every university a flat 1.5 million and another where the first 2000 students were placed on a higher rate; however, the perturbations were again too great in both these systems. Dr. Rossiter added that the smaller universities claim they are disadvantaged by the lack of professional schools while the large universities with professional schools claim that these schools are a drain on them.

Referring to OCUFA's desire to keep the research and teaching unified for formula purposes, Dr. Parr said he thought it would be improper to have the higher formula weight on M.A. or Ph.D. students under this principle, since some universities do not have graduate programs and if everyone is to do research, then all research should be funded on the B.A. Dr. Bennett

replied that OCUFA's position was premised on the fact that many facilities are utilized for both research and teaching purposes. Although the direct costs of research are borne largely by the federal government, the formula pays for the overhead costs. These overhead costs are student-oriented and this would justify the lack of separation in the formula.

Dr. Holmes enquired whether the fixed number of units within the proposed formula stabilization plan of OCUFA required the use of quotas on student numbers. Dr. Bennett replied that, as long as two years ago, OCUFA suggested the use of quotas to curtail rising costs. OCUFA realized that, under certain circumstances, quotas might be needed. However, he emphasized that the proposed system was not an a priori fixing of the number of students. Dr. Parr said that although student numbers may now be limited on financial grounds, this does not amount to the government actually controlling the number of students and there was a crucial difference here.

Dr. Lederman asked the delegation what OCUFA meant by innovation. Would it apply merely to teaching techniques, or admission standards, or was it a more substantive definition, and would it require outside scrutiny to account for the funding?

Dr. Stevens replied that, while it would certainly apply to such areas as teaching efficiency, OCUFA would not want to see it defined too rigorously. He added that OCUFA did not wish to see outside scrutiny as a necessary part of innovation grants. Dr. Bennett added that what OCUFA had in mind was much similar to the United Kingdom university grants system. He cited the Trent admission study as an example of innovative study.

Dr. Parr stated that there were two alternatives for funding innovation: first, a central pot could be established and someone would have to decide on eligibility which would necessitate outside scrutiny; and second, the formula could be altered to generate enough funds to provide innovation moneys. Dr. Bennett replied that in times of growth the innovation budget might be eaten up for this purpose while, in times of retrenchment, the money might be spent for emergency purposes. Dr. Rossiter said that it was his opinion that most universities do not stress money-making programs when this could be to their advantage but tend to crawl into an academic shell. He said that innovation moneys might encourage universities to dress up the old, rather than to venture into new areas. Dr. Stevens agreed with Dr. Rossiter that the universities might guard against

trend-setting which had no substance. Dr. Foley said she disagreed with the principle of providing additional funds for innovation. She said the true test of innovation was whether the innovation became an internal priority through rearrangements. Dr. Stevens argued that money from indirect sources would still be necessary to create an innovative climate. Professor Lederman felt that the formula should be cost-related in a "ball park" sense and that special innovative projects, such as the Trent admissions study or the Guelph trimester study should get special funding. He concluded by saying that reform of the formula must take into account what the budgets were before reform.

Dr. Parr had three questions for the delegation. First, he wondered how OCUFA could justify its claim that graduate students were less expensive as research assistants than technicians; second, why should graduate students be required to take so many courses; and third, if one of the benefits of education was the capacity to accommodate to change, what about professors accommodating to change within the universities? Addressing Dr. Parr's first point, Dr. Cooper stated that the argument for maintaining graduate students as research assistants was that technicians who might replace them could not be employed forever at \$10,000 a year but that graduate students were self-renewing. On the subject of graduate courses, he said that, without formal courses, the informal contact between faculty and students would be strained. Dr. Stevens addressed Dr. Parr's point about the adaptabilities of professors within the universities. He stated that OCUFA and CAUT have this problem under active consideration but that the feelings of individual faculty members had to be taken into regard when any changes were made. Dr. Bennett added that the universities were now taking an active interest in this problem. Mr. Frost enquired why the occupational hazards of professors were any different from others. Dr. Stevens replied that the government and the public had encouraged professors to engage in narrow specializations and when these specializations were outdated, the public and the government had a responsibility to the professor. He cited the postal workers as an instance where the government had assumed responsibility for people overtaken by technological change. Dr. Parr said that he detected a stagnation setting in at the universities whereby it was no longer academically desirable to move and change since there was a lack of new hiring, and it was not necessary to move in order to get a raise.

Dr. Stevens said he hoped CUA supported the idea of sabbaticals. He reported that a British Government committee had endorsed the principle of one year in seven being a sabbatical. Mr. Frost responded by stating that in a period when universities were finding themselves in deficit positions, it might be wise for them to offset some of this deficit by taking a hard look at sabbaticals. He said he found little reason to grant sabbaticals when, for five months of the year, professors had no responsibilities at the universities. Dr. Stevens disagreed with Mr. Frost and said that the professors' responsibilities now extended over eleven months. Addressing the point of academic stagnation, Dr. Rossiter said that in some departments at the University of Western Ontario no professor could give a course for more than three years. This tended to make the professors refresh their material, as well as find new outlooks. Another problem encountered in his experience was the refusal of certain professors to give introductory or service courses and he found this galling when faculty members were making so many demands on the university and the community. He hoped that more flexibility could be built into the university. On the subject of sabbaticals he said he worried about those faculty members who would not go on sabbaticals since this was an indication of their complacency.

Dr. Foley said that narrow specialization appeared to be decreasing. Young faculty members had abandoned specialization and were concentrating on increasing options. She said this should be tied to a review of how faculty evaluate one another because specialization was still regarded as an academic necessity. Dr. Stevens agreed that specialization was not unrelated to the hiring policies of the university and said this problem was most evident in the humanities and social sciences. He also agreed with Dr. Rossiter that faculty members had an onus to provide the university with teaching flexibility.

In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard about OCUFA's reference to an increase in staff at the universities, Dr. Bennett stated that certain non-academic staff increases might be necessary and that these were not within the control of the university. As an example, he cited the increased demand for statistics by the federal government.

Mr. Frost cautioned OCUFA that they should accept the fact that the lush days were over for higher education in Ontario. Since the student population was levelling off, the public expected the costs to level off, but the universities did not seem to want to accept that fact. He stated that the universities should be able to innovate within the scope of the BIU value and should not ask for additional funds for this purpose. Dr. Carter responded to Mr. Frost by stating that it was a government decision to expand the universities and therefore the government had the responsibility to maintain the system. The increase in the BIU value had been below the cost-of-living for two years and this was unacceptable since a major portion of the university's budget was for salaries. He said that although another 15 million dollars sounds like a lot of money, it would only be enough to expect the universities to keep pace where they are below the cost-of-living index. Dr. Stevens added that an 8 per cent increase in the BIU value was appropriate and that OCUFA's position was based on government studies. He said that it was valid to compare professors to civil servants and the former were falling behind year by year. Mr. Frost retorted that it was inappropriate to compare professors with civil servants, since civil servants only get three weeks paid holidays. Dr. Stevens replied that, in his experience, faculty members work as hard as civil servants and their duties extend over eleven months of the year.

Mr. Hughes said that the OCUFA brief was the best received so far and that he agreed with most of it. However, he stated that the climate had changed substantially in the last four years regarding university finance. He said if one looked back, there had been a 50 million dollar increase each year in university expenditure. Concurrently, government obligations had been skyrocketing and demands on the treasury were now outstripping revenues. The university position had changed as well. Enrolment was stabilizing or falling. The government and the universities must now come to grips with these problems and work together in finding a common solution. Dr. Stevens said that Mr. Hughes' remarks were well received and that OCUFA would cooperate with the government and the universities in order to find this solution. He said that OCUFA recognized the responsibilities of all parties and would particularly try to provide constructive alternatives. Dr. Rossiter said that

he agreed with Mr. Hughes. The rapid expansion of the universities had left an abnormal distribution of faculty and this should not result in the undue curtailment of faculty salaries. He said the government had a responsibility to faculty members and the salary awards given to the Ontario Civil Service would be a good model to follow.

Dr. Parr noted with approval that OCUFA was concerned about student disenchantment as one reason for the enrolment decline and encouraged the delegation to continue research in this area. Referring to the matter of remuneration of professors, Dr. Parr said it was incompatible to claim that professors were occupied with scholarly activities for eleven months of the year when, in fact, some of them were receiving an additional stipend for teaching at summer schools. Dr. Stevens replied by saying that summer school teaching stipends were being phased out and that OCUFA was looking into this whole area. Dr. Bennett added that junior faculty tended to teach at summer schools and regarded this as a necessary component of their salary. He said that OCUFA awaited the trimester study with interest and its implications might resolve the matter of summer school stipends.

Dr. Stevens returned to Dr. Parr's concern about student disenchantment. He said OCUFA was deeply concerned about teaching and learning. OCUFA promoted the concept of teacher evaluation but it was a difficult area. There were unresolved problems about whether to evaluate the teacher or the student's performance. Also, there was the issue about how the information would be used. OCUFA was instituting a citation for excellence in teaching which, it was hoped, would promote such excellence.

Dr. Rossiter enquired how OCUFA handled salary negotiations across the Province. Dr. Stevens replied that the OCUFA policy was to do a thorough study which included a comparison with the government sector. OCUFA then recommended a percentage across-the-board increase for the universities but left the actual negotiation and fringe benefits negotiations up to each association. Dr. Carter added that this year's policy recommended a 10 per cent across-the-board increase. However, as far as he knew, no settlement had yet been reached since the universities were reluctant to commit themselves before knowing their fiscal position for next year. He said OCUFA was trying to get the universities to think about why and what they pay people for.

Turning to the subject of student support, Dr. Stevens said that OCUFA strongly supported the idea of the Ontario Graduate Scholarship. Dr. Parr said that CUA had recommended this program to the Minister but that the Minister preferred to present a complete financial package to the Management Board and did not wish to isolate this particular program. As such, there was not enough lead time to initiate this program in 1973-74. As a result, CUA had recommended that the Ontario Graduate Fellowship program be continued at the same level in 1973-74.

In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard about the OCUFA policy on student fees and support, Dr. Bennett said OCUFA supports an adequate loan and grant scheme but believes there should be a good operational definition of student means.

Dr. Foley had two questions for the delegation. First, she wondered why, according to the brief, a university should not be subject to cost-benefit analysis whereas OCUFA was condemning educational technology on a cost-benefit basis. Second, she wondered how a rise in the number of Ontario Scholars could be related to a lower standard of students entering and wondered if there were any other reason for this claim of lower student standards. In response to the first question, Dr. Bennett said that two areas should be distinguished for purposes of cost-benefit analysis. In the first area, which is the reinforcement of existing programs, it might be legitimate to attempt an internal cost-benefit analysis. However, the second area, that of an external cost-benefit analysis being imposed on the internal operations of the university, would strike at university autonomy and therefore were not acceptable to OCUFA. Dr. Stevens replied to the question about the standards of Grade 13 entrance by stating there was an abrupt change in the marks of the Grade 13 students. The higher entrance marks, as well as the personal experience of professors, suggested a lowering of standards. Dr. Cooper added that the objective measurement of students was necessary whatever the reason was for this abrupt change in standards.

Referring to OCUFA's request to be represented in a tripartite CUA/COU/OCUFA committee, Dr. Rossiter said that CUA took the position that COU represented the collectivity of universities and that the university president represented the university individually. The inclusion of OCUFA could be construed as an

infringement upon university autonomy. Dr. Stevens said that OCUFA was anxious to observe the CUA/COU subcommittees in order to represent the faculty associations' interests. Dr. Rossiter responded that coordination between the universities and the faculty associations was a matter between OCUFA and COU and that CUA would rather not be involved. Dr. Parr observed that OCUFA has an informal input into CUA. As an example, he cited that the joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Finance-Operating has no university president but faculty members are represented.

Dr. Bennett concluded the OCUFA presentation by stating that he felt the meeting had been quite useful but that OCUFA would like to have more formal input into CUA on a year-round basis.

Dr. Parr thanked the delegation from OCUFA for its presentation and said that OCUFA's views had been helpful to the Committee and would be taken into account when CUA made its recommendations to the Minister.

The delegation from the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations withdrew at this point.

LUNCHEON

2067

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Dr. Parr read a letter from Mr. Perrin Beatty, M.P., which thanked the Committee members for their congratulations upon his election to the House of Commons.

Mr. Yen then mentioned that the Committee should make its recommendations as soon as possible, since preparations for the estimates were well underway and the Committee's recommendations should be forthcoming as soon as possible.

2068

REPORT OF THE JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCE-OPERATING
SUPPORT

Professor Lederman brought forth five points which had been developed in this subcommittee for the consideration of the Committee.

- 1) The universities be bailed out in 1972-73 on the basis that those universities which would have benefited if the slip-year had been operational in 1972-73 receive compensation amounting to the difference between their actual operating income and their slip-year operating income. A preliminary estimate of the total compensation is 3.3 million dollars.
- 2) The slip-year scheme be introduced for all universities in 1973-74.
- 3) Emergent grants be continued or, if possible, an alternative to emergent grants that involves putting all universities entirely on formula be instituted.
- 4) A reconsideration of the announced 1973-74 BIU value occur in light of introducing the slip-year scheme.
- 5) Any formula weight revision be instituted in 1974-75.

Professor Lederman said that the possibility of divorcing the universities and CAATs formula might have to be considered in light of these recommendations. On the subject of emergent grants he said that the possibility of fitting these into the formula had been explored through computerized options, none of which were tolerable. When Mr. Frost asked what the cost of the slip-year would be, Dr. Parr replied that any cost could be plugged in and it could actually cost less but what should be considered was the principle. Mr. Hughes added that the major advantage of the slip-year was to put a revenue floor under the universities for planning purposes.

Dr. Parr raised the subject of professional schools with growing enrolments which the government was encouraging. Since these schools would lose considerable revenue under the slip-year scheme, he said there were two alternatives -- negotiations with the schools or allowing them to opt out. Mr. Frost enquired about Guelph's attitude to the slip-year. Dr. Parr said that it was his impression that Guelph would accept the slip-year except for the professional schools. Mr. Sisco said that he was in favour, in principle, of the slip-year for both the colleges and the universities. Dr. Foley asked if the Committee had any views about extending the slip-year ahead more than one year. Dr. Parr said that the Committee had not considered the triennium system and Professor Lederman said that acceptance of the slip-year now would not preclude future changes in this direction. Mr. Pritchard enquired whether the subcommittee on Finance-Operating was working on a simplified formula. Professor Lederman said that this was being undertaken only for the 1974-75 fiscal year.

The subject then returned to how exceptions to the slip-year would be identified. The Committee agreed that the Operating Support Branch of the Ministry should be asked to inform the Committee which professional schools had an increasing enrolment and had been encouraged by the government to do this. Mr. Walker pointed out that negotiations with expanding professional schools might create problems since proposed formal regulations would not likely provide for this. He suggested that problems might arise with the Provincial Auditor and the Public Accounts Committee if this were not taken into account. When the question was raised about how new schools would be accommodated under the slip-year program, Dr. Rossiter suggested that a lump sum payment could be negotiated to start up these schools and after that they could be incorporated under the slip-year; then they could all be included under one formula. In conclusion, the Committee decided to recommend the principle of the slip-year being introduced in 1973-74 with the exception of the growing professional schools being identified by the Operating Support Branch for consideration at a later date.

Dr. Parr then asked for the Committee's recommendation about the subcommittee's recommendation on bailing out those universities which had an absolute enrolment shortfall. Dr. Foley noted that under that system Trent would not get any help. Mr. Sisco noted that the CAATs had been told to budget carefully or bail themselves out. He suggested that if the universities

were now bailed out, this would suggest there was one rule for the rich and one for the poor. Dr. Rossiter supported Mr. Sisco and said that the 3.3 million dollars should be saved. The institutions were mature enough, he said, to take the hard with the soft. It was his opinion that the principle of bailing out was wrong. Dr. Foley added that it would discourage good management to bail out those universities. Professor Lederman said that it was not necessarily true that bailing out would discourage good management. He mentioned the specific problems of Lakehead University which, he suggested, needed specific attention. Dr. Parr mentioned that some institutions would suffer twice if there was no bailing out, since they would suffer again in the slip-year through their enrolment shortfall. Dr. Rossiter suggested that one alternative would be to put Lakehead, Windsor and Algoma on the slip-year one year ahead. Mr. Walker noted that two CAATs were in the same situation and Mr. Sisco agreed that these would have to be bailed out as well. When Mr. Mitchell again raised the point of principle about bailing out, Dr. Parr said that these universities had undertaken a budget review, had made extensive cuts based on a 2 per cent increase. When the 2 per cent increase did not materialize, the university suffered through no fault of its own. Dr. Rossiter said that if the universities were to be bailed out, it must be emphasized that this was a one-time correction, because of the slip-year. Mr. Walker pointed out that supplementary assistance was paid last year to emerging universities and under a slip-year, Lakehead would cash in twice if a slip-year was instituted for them in this year. Decision on bailing out universities with an absolute enrolment shortfall was deferred.

Dr. Parr noted that under a slip-year, the BIU value would have to be adjusted upwards since growth in the system would have to be accommodated. The Committee agreed to consider values from the current 3.4 per cent up to 8 per cent.

2069 SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK - NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Committee deferred decision on the course of action to be recommended pending receipt of knowledge of the amount of the federal contribution to the Social Work programs.

2070 CENTRE FOR INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Referring to the paper circulated, Mr. Mitchell said that the amount requested was small and that student evaluation of teachers ought to help stimulate discussions in this area. Dr. Foley agreed that instructional development was a high priority and agreed that the funds should be provided. Mr. Pritchard enquired why the Faculties of Education could not undertake such a project. Dr. Parr responded that these faculties could not handle the technical nature of the program. Dr. Parr added that the director and secretary of the centre would be domiciled at the university of the appointee. Dr. Rossiter commented that this matter had been a continuing concern of the Committee for five years. During this time no real-life applications had emerged. He said that for this area to develop, the example of established academics would have to be followed. He cited Professor Tuzo Wilson of Erindale College as an example of an established academic breaking ground in this field. He suggested a lot could be gained from this area and recommended a five-year trial basis. Professor Lederman agreed that it was not simply a question of methodology and could be best accomplished by an expert in some field. The Committee approved the proposal with Dr. Holmes dissenting.

2071 NON-CREDIT COURSES

The Committee agreed that non-credit courses should not be funded and that the present arrangements should be continued.

2072 DISTANCE ALLOWANCES FOR EXTENSION COURSES

The Committee discussed the arrangements approved for Lakehead University whereby a course which had enrolled 8 to 15 students counted as if the 15 students were enrolled where the course was being taught 60 or more miles away from any university. It was agreed that these arrangements should be extended to Laurentian University and this be recommended to the Minister.

2073

MCKINNON REPORT IMPLEMENTATION -- ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Professor Lederman said that he was in general agreement with the implementation of the McKinnon Report. He expected a considerable systems saving would be generated because of a large pool of two-year applicants. Mr. Mitchell agreed but said the Committee's approval should be linked to the long-term phasing-in of the 50% quota. Dr. Foley said the necessity for extra funding resulted from the abolition of articling and that this was separate from a two-year quota and thus it was not fair to link the two. The Committee agreed to recommend that the principle of the McKinnon Report concerning abolition of articling which would then be replaced by a scaled-up bar admission course, be accepted in principle and that funding be reviewed later. The funding would only be provided conditional upon acceptance of the McKinnon Report by the Law Society.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, December 19, 1972, in the Huron Room, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute

2074

PRESENT

Dr. J. Gordon Parr, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. H. H. Walker, Secretary
Dr. J. C. Yen
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Mr. R. Lariviere
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2075

COUNCIL OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES

The Committee received a delegation from the Council of Ontario Universities comprising the following:

Brock University	J. A. Gibson, President B. W. Thompson, Department of Geography
Carleton University	M. K. Oliver, President D.A.J. Millar, Faculty of Engineering
University of Guelph	W. C. Winegard, President N. V. Bowen, Department of Psychology
Lakehead University	A. Booth, President
Laurentian University	E. J. Monahan, President J. H. Barry, Department of English
McMaster University	A. N. Bourns, President B. A. W. Jackson, Department of English

Universite d'Ottawa	R. Guindon, Recteur
Queen's University	J. J. Deutsch, Principal D. Sinclair, Department of Physiology
University of Toronto	J. R. Evans, President
Trent University	T. E. W. Nind, President
University of Waterloo	B. C. Matthews, President T. A. Brzustowski, Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Western Ontario	D. C. Williams, President H. W. Baldwin, University Research Officer
University of Windsor	J. F. Leddy, President L. Smedick, Department of English

Secretariat

J. B. Macdonald, Executive Director
B. L. Hansen, Director of Research
M. A. Preston, Executive Vice-Chairman,
Advisory Committee on Academic Planning
G. G. Clarke, Secretary and Research Associate
J. Butcher, Assistant Secretary

Following introductions, Dr. Williams, who as President of C.O.U. headed the delegation, asked Dr. Leddy to present the first six pages of the brief which he had prepared and which dealt with C.O.U.'s relations with C.U.A. and the Ministry. Dr. Leddy began by stating that C.O.U. had a direct interest in the way C.U.A. operated and the structure of government which was related to it. He stated that if things were not well at C.U.A., C.O.U. would be in difficulty. C.O.U. was in the process of evolving and it was not inclined to approve of the new structures of the COPSE draft report since this would abruptly cut off the evolution of the relationship between C.O.U. and C.U.A. While things were not always tidy and satisfactory between C.U.A. and C.O.U., at least there was a good working relationship. Dr. Leddy continued to state that it was important that C.U.A.'s advice weighed heavily in the Ministry and with the Civil Service. C.O.U. was concerned about recent incidents

where insufficient use had been made of the advice of C.U.A. He referred in particular to the fee increases and the freeze on capital expenditure. The capital expenditure freeze was particularly regrettable and inconvenient, he said.

Dr. Leddy then turned to the subject of the joint C.U.A./C.O.U. subcommittees. These, he said, made provision for study in depth of mutual problems. They emphasized co-operation and reflected the fact that confrontation was not to anyone's advantage. Joint planning was more and more a concern of these subcommittees and this reflected a maturing relationship.

Replying on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Parr said that C.U.A. is also concerned about not being consulted about certain government decisions. However, he stated that the Committee has been reassured that this will not become the practice. Dr. Parr then said he took exception to the C.O.U. recommendation to COPSE about the proposed C.U.A. role in deciding the total number of students in the system. Dr. Macdonald replied that there was no possibility of having an open-ended system in graduate and professional schools. If the government was to have advice on the size, it should come from C.U.A. The Minister had already asked C.O.U. how many graduates there should be in the system and this, in his opinion, reflected the need for government to get advice.

Referring to the C.O.U. report on its own structure, Dr. Holmes asked where O.C.U.F.A. would fit into the total structure. Dr. Macdonald replied that while this was not part of the frame of reference of the C.O.U. study, C.O.U. would not want to impose between C.U.A. and O.C.U.F.A. O.C.U.F.A., he felt, should protect the professional interests of the faculty. Referring to the fact that O.C.U.F.A. had met with the Committee the previous day, Dr. Rossiter said C.U.A. was somewhat embarrassed about meeting formally with O.C.U.F.A. since the Committee took the stand that C.O.U. represented the universities collectively, and the presidents represented each university individually. He asked for C.O.U.'s opinion about the tripartite committees suggested by O.C.U.F.A. Replying on behalf of C.O.U., Dr. Williams said this was the first time he had heard this suggestion made.

Although, in his opinion, it was a gray area, he felt that O.C.U.F.A. should be the watchdog and, as such, should be outside the structure in order to criticize at will. He said it was a contradiction to be both inside and outside the governing structure. However, O.C.U.F.A. should have the means of communicating, but he did not know how this could be done. He said that mutual interest and understanding should nevertheless be maintained amongst all parties. Dr. Macdonald added that C.O.U. and O.C.U.F.A. now exchange minutes and have monthly staff meetings to exchange information.

Referring to the Sheffield study, Dr. Rossiter said that the comparison with other jurisdictions reflected the monolithic inflexibility of other systems. He said that C.U.A. could react quickly but at the same time thought that the three-year planning period suggested in the brief was a good idea.

Dr. Macdonald introduced the section of the brief on operating funds. He said the universities faced five problems in this area. These are:

- 1) enrolment uncertainties,
- 2) low BIU values which lead to growth dependence and consequently predatory recruiting,
- 3) a change in the fiscal year-end which has shortened lead time for planning,
- 4) rapid changes in student support and fee structures, and
- 5) the ad hoc nature of emergent grants.

Because of these problems, Dr. Macdonald asserted that the universities were not able to plan effectively. While the government encourages the universities to plan, it does not provide the necessary conditions. He went on to suggest the solutions to these problems. The basic premise should be retention of formula-financing, although some changes are required. C.O.U. maintained that the slip-year was the best solution for forward-planning purposes. The BIU value should be adjusted in a slip-year to provide for an 8 per cent increase to reflect growth within the system. The BIU value should, in principle, reflect the real costs such as salary increases and inflation, and should not be less than 5 per cent.

Otherwise, the universities would be forced to engage in predatory recruiting.

In 1974-75 and 1975-76, an attempt should be made to redesign the formula to provide a financial floor for non-growing institutions or institutions which have an actual decline in enrolment. C.O.U. was not yet prepared to make a technical recommendation. Another area of future concern should be the emergent arrangements. Continuation of these arrangements was preferable to integration of these universities completely into the formula. Again, no satisfactory solution had yet been reached but C.O.U. regarded this as an urgent priority. The final area of concern was that professional schools with growing enrolments should not be penalized by the redistribution inherent in the slip-year and that special arrangements should be made for them. Dr. Macdonald concluded by saying that C.O.U. would like the total income growth to be allowed by the government to be announced three years in advance to facilitate university planning.

Dr. Rossiter asked Dr. Macdonald if the problems outlined for 1974-75 were not, in fact, problems for next year. Dr. Macdonald replied that next year was considered by C.O.U. as a transitional year and that the fine tuning would have to be done the following year. He also confirmed that if there was no growth in the system the government would have to pick up the loss incurred under the C.O.U. proposal. Dr. Parr noted that many of the universities were in favour of the slip-year and the Committee recognized the importance and desirability of some slip-year approach. He noted that within the slip-year, exceptions would have to be made for schools with growing enrolments and emerging universities.

Dr. Parr asked the delegation from C.O.U. if the organization had a position on innovation grants. Dr. Macdonald replied by stating that C.O.U. had no position but that, personally, he would rather have the universities plan to accumulate reserves for this purpose. Dr. Leddy said that it was his view that if a university was in financial difficulties, existing programs were reinforced and innovation suffered. Dr. Gibson stated that there would be an attractiveness to innovation grants in a transitional stage. He said that he would trust C.U.A. to make decisions about the granting of innovation funds. Dr. Bourns said he shared Dr. Gibson's

view and suggested that C.U.A. might get external advice. Professor Nind stated that, in his opinion, the problem was formula-based since the formula was predicated on a growth situation and there was now basically a steady-state situation. The answer in his opinion, was an adequate base level of funding. He said that innovation grants would remove the pressure from universities to cut and make internal innovations and might tend to solidify the status quo. Dr. Evans said that he was unsure whether innovation funds would come from formula-funding or from additional funds earmarked for this purpose. He said the major criterion should be whether the funds were a stimulus to universities who needed help. Dr. Winegard said that the availability of funds was not a necessary condition for innovation and that he would not want someone else looking over his shoulder, accounting for such funds. Guelph, he said, was prepared to accept internal responsibility for innovation. Dr. Parr concluded the discussion on innovation grants by stating that even if money was not skimmed off the total allocation for innovation, it would appear that way and some universities might get the impression that they were suffering for someone else's gain.

At this point, Dr. Preston spoke about the financial problems of graduate students. He said that many of the best graduate students cannot undertake studies without financial help. The Ontario Graduate Scholarship was vital for 1973-74. Otherwise, there would be a vast abandonment of human resources which would be quite irresponsible. He said that it seemed that C.O.U. and C.U.A. were in agreement. If the O.G.S. is not to be implemented in 1973-74, he urged that there be no hiatus and that the O.G.F. be continued at the current level, at least.

Dr. Preston continued by noting that the full-time equivalent enrolment in graduate students was 500 lower this year than last year, although the class when it started was 3 per cent higher than the previous one. He maintained that there was a correlation between the reduction of O.G.F. funding and the fall in the number of students. This was not the only reason, he said, but it was certainly a significant factor in the decrease. A further drop of 500 would, in his opinion, seriously damage the social science and humanities. Universities could not continue putting non-formula funds into graduate fee bursaries.

On the subject of growth in the number of graduate students, Dr. Preston predicted that there would be a growth of about 1000 from now until 1977. This would maintain a uniformity of ratio between graduates and undergraduates which has remained consistent in North America for some years.

Responding on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Parr confirmed that the Committee had recommended the O.G.S. but since there was no possibility of its implementation for 1973-74, it had recommended that the O.G.F. be maintained at the same level for next year. Dr. Foley questioned the correlation between a cut in the O.G.F. funding and the enrolment decline at the graduate level because the areas where the fellowships were held and the shortfall areas did not coincide. Dr. Preston noted that doctoral enrolment did decline.

Mr. Pritchard asked if, in Dr. Preston's opinion, it would be reasonable to limit graduate foreign student enrolment or immigration of advanced degree holders in order to cut down on the competition for jobs now being experienced by Canadian graduates. Dr. Preston said it was hard to keep track of Ph.D graduates. Canada exported approximately 300 Ph.Ds to the United States and got approximately 300 back. However, there was no data available from Great Britain or Europe and it was still possible that we were net debtors in the production of Ph.Ds. On Mr. Pritchard's point about competition, Dr. Preston said he would rather not venture an opinion.

In response to a question from Dr. Holmes about the study of graduate student income, Mr. Hansen said that preliminary data would be available near the beginning of the year and that a pilot study would begin next year.

Dr. Rossiter asked Dr. Preston what the procedures for implementation of A.C.A.P.'s final report would be. Dr. Preston stated that it would depend somewhat on the frame of reference C.O.U. would adopt. However, he felt that the final A.C.A.P. report would command considerable respect. Individual departments affected by A.C.A.P.'s recommendations would have to convince the university senate that A.C.A.P.'s report should not be accepted and this would probably be quite difficult to do. Dr. Macdonald added that the committee on the new structure of A.C.A.P. is attempting an answer to this question and is exploring a range of alternatives. He said that any scepticism about the

efficacy of moral suasion in implementing the A.C.A.P. recommendations would be allayed if C.U.A. made it clear that it would ensure implementation through tightening the purse strings. Father Guindon said it was his hope that there not be an immediate transition from a non-system to a system over a short period. When you are dealing with people, it is difficult to phase them out as easily as a plan might suggest. Dr. Parr said that C.U.A. appreciated Father Guindon's point of view. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein about the overall picture to be created by A.C.A.P., Dr. Preston said that after the individual discipline planning assessments were over, a macro-planning committee would examine both the whole system and the role of the individual universities within that system. He was confident that something coherent would emerge within two or three years.

At this point, Mr. Walker briefed the delegation on the overall financial picture of the government. He said although some decisions made by the government might seem unpalatable to the universities, they should recognize that other programs such as health, community and social services, and the secondary schools were being constrained to a similar extent. The five-year plans drawn up by the ministries had shown that costs were growing at such an extent that substantial constraints were in order. He noted that the government's deficit had been in the order of \$600,000,000 for each of the last two years, while for the preceding eight years there was only an average annual deficit of \$45,000,000, which showed there was an increase of a factor of 13 in the deficit over that period. This fact, he said, underlies the decisions recently made and would have a similar impact on future ones.

When Mr. Pritchard asked what the C.O.U.'s policy was concerning the citizenship of graduate students, Dr. Preston said C.O.U. recognized four reasons for the presence of foreigners in the graduate schools:

- 1) pedagogical variety,
- 2) interchange of scholarships at a high level,
- 3) contribution to developing nations, and
- 4) the quid pro quo for our students in other countries.

Dr. Preston said that at least 10 per cent and up to 20 per cent of the total graduate population should be foreigners on the basis of the above criteria. He said C.O.U. was concerned that Canada receive among the best of foreign students and these students should be entering Canada on a scholarship basis. As for the problem of the number of landed immigrants in Canadian universities, he said that this was a policy matter which should be resolved by the federal government.

Dr. Rossiter raised the question of capital funding by stating that C.U.A. was aware of the effects of the capital freeze and would be making recommendations on this subject to the Minister. Mr. Walker affirmed that the Ministry was aware that particular situations requiring special attention existed and these should be brought forward to the Ministry. Dr. Matthews enquired whether cyclical renewal would still be available for major renovations. Mr. Walker replied that money would be available but only for essential projects.

Dr. Parr noted that this was the last presentation to C.U.A. and now the Committee would begin to consider the briefs and make recommendations to the Minister. He thanked C.O.U. for their presentation and said its point of view would be taken into consideration when those recommendations were made.

The delegation from the Council of Ontario Universities withdrew at this point.

LUNCHEON

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

DISCUSSION OF THE BIU ADJUSTED VALUE IN THE SLIP-YEAR

2076

Mr. Wolfe reported that the BIU dollar value increases in the range 3.4 to 8 per cent had now been calculated. Mr. Wolfe also said that his extrapolation showed that the government had planned to spend \$416,000,000 on government grants to universities in 1973-74, assuming a 5.5 per cent BIU increase. These figures, however, did not include extra-formula grants for bilingual and emergent universities.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the fear that an 8 per cent BIU value increase would be mutually exclusive with other programs such as the O.G.F. When asked by Dr. Foley, Mr. Wolfe said that under the existing formula with a 2 per cent enrolment increase, the expected expenditure would have been \$395,000,000. Mr. Mitchell suggested that on this basis a 6 per cent increase in the BIU value be recommended with extra moneys provided in needed areas. Dr. Rossiter said that 6 per cent could probably be justified but that no one knew what the enrolment would be next year and this was part of the assumption about the BIU value. Mr. Hughes cautioned that the Committee should be reasonable in its recommendation in order to sustain its credibility. He said the Committee could not afford to ignore the government's financial problem and said he was in favour of a middle range figure in the order of 5 to 6 per cent. Professor Lederman agreed that 6 per cent was adequate provided moneys be provided in other areas. Mr. Mitchell agreed with the 6 per cent figure, while Dr. Holmes suggested a 5 per cent cost-of-living increase with a 2 per cent growth factor for an overall 7 per cent increase. Dr. Gerstein favoured 6 per cent, saying that the 3.4 per cent should not be tampered with and credibility was necessary in approving a further 2.6 per cent increase. Dr. Foley agreed on 6 per cent and reinforced Dr. Gerstein's point about the Committee's credibility. Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Rossiter also favoured the 6 per cent increase.

The Committee agreed to recommend a BIU value increase of 6 per cent in 1973-74 with other items to be considered separately.

2077

ONTARIO GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP -- CONTINUATION OF
FUNDING AT CURRENT LEVEL

The Committee reached a consensus that the continuation of the Ontario Graduate Fellowship program be recommended as the top priority of the Committee's recommendations to the Minister. Professor Lederman said that it would be highly advantageous if the Minister could announce the policy before Christmas. The Committee therefore recommended that the Ontario Graduate Fellowship program be continued in 1973-74 at a funding level of \$3,000,000 and that the program be announced before December 31, 1972.

2078 BIU VALUE 1974-75

The Committee agreed to defer discussion of this since the announcement would not be made until March.

2079 BAILING-OUT OF THE UNIVERSITIES WITH AN ABSOLUTE ENROLMENT SHORTFALL

Dr. Rossiter stated, and Dr. Parr agreed, that it should be made clear that any bailing-out funds would not be included in next year's slip-year calculations. Dr. Parr pointed out that Lakehead's proposal would mean perpetual payment of a bail-out amount. Dr. Rossiter added that the principle of the slip-year was to allow lead time for adjustment so that bailing-out would not be necessary in the future. The Committee agreed that any bail-out funds would not apply in future slip-years.

2080 MEETING WITH THE MINISTER

At this point in the meeting, the Honourable Mr. McNie, Minister of Colleges and Universities, arrived. An exchange of views took place between the Minister and the Committee on the subject of the Ontario Graduate Fellowship, support of part-time students, graduate student fees, and cyclical renewal. The Committee impressed upon the Minister their recommendation that the Ontario Graduate Fellowship program be continued in 1973-74, pending approval and implementation of the Ontario Graduate Scholarship program. Mr. McNie expressed his agreement and said he would endeavour to bring this forward for policy approval in time for an announcement before the new year.

Before leaving, Mr. McNie acknowledged with thanks the help that Mr. Walker had provided for him. He said Mr. Walker's fine credentials and reputation outside the government had contributed much to the public service of Ontario and to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, in particular. Dr. Parr echoed Mr. McNie's sentiments on behalf of the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 8th January 1973 in the Committee on University Affairs Boardroom, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2081

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O 'N. Hughes
Dr. J. M. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker
Dr. J. Gordon Parr
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. F. J. Kidd
Mr. D. J. Ferguson
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2082

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. McNie arrived to announce that Dr. Parr had been appointed Deputy Minister of Colleges and Universities. He said it was unusual for someone to be brought in to the Civil Service as Deputy Minister without having served for some time in other positions in the Civil Service and said he was happy a breakthrough had been made in his Ministry. He also announced that Mr. Walker had been appointed a member of the Committee and said he was also pleased about this since Mr. Walker would bring considerable experience to the Committee. Dr. Gerstein, he said, had been appointed Acting Chairman until April 30, 1973.

A brief discussion ensued with the Minister about the continuation of the OGF program in 1973-74. Mr. McNie explained the imposition of the 10 per cent quota on awards granted to landed immigrants in the program. Dr. Holmes commended the Minister for his quick response to the Committee's recommendation on the OGF and this was echoed by other members of the Committee. After this, the Minister withdrew from the Committee.

Dr. Parr thanked members of the Committee for their cooperation over the period of his chairmanship and he received the best wishes of the Committee on assuming his new post. The Committee members then welcomed Dr. Gerstein as Acting Chairman and wished her every success in her new role.

2083

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

After suggesting minor revisions, the Committee approved the draft minutes of the meetings of November 13, 14, 27, and 28, 1972.

2084

DISCUSSION OF ENROLMENT DATA

Mr. Ferguson of the Statistics Branch distributed three documents to the members:

- 1) Statistical Data from the 1972 Submissions to the Committee on University Affairs,
- 2) Analysis of the 1972 Submissions to the Committee on University Affairs, and
- 3) Tables and Analysis of Citizenship of Graduate Students 1971 - 1972, and 1972-1973.

Mr. Ferguson began by saying that the highlights of the enrolment data were a 1.3 per cent increase in undergraduate enrolment and a 5.7 per cent decrease in graduate enrolment. Next year, the Ministry was projecting a .9 per cent increase in freshmen intake. The major decline over the year was in Arts students and this was

reflected particularly at Carleton and York. Trent's enrolment had increased by 7.4 per cent. Carleton, Windsor, York and OISE are all forecasting a decline. Laurentian envisages a steady-state in undergraduate enrolment. Part-time undergraduate enrolment was up 7 1/2 per cent and part-time graduate enrolment was up 14 per cent. Dr. Parr noted that part-time graduate enrolment had increased over the last two years and suggested this might be a continuing phenomenon. When asked by other members of the Committee, Mr. Sisco said that enrolment in the colleges was up 18 per cent this year and, as such, their growth was continuing.

In response to a question from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ferguson said that the statistics were based upon four sources:

- 1) university submissions,
- 2) applications under statistics,
- 3) Grade 13 enrolment, and
- 4) data from COU.

2085

IMPACT OF THE SLIP-YEAR ON PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Mr. Kidd reported on the impact the implementation of a slip-year would have on professional schools. He distributed a document which enumerated projected growth rates and income differences between a slip-year and a year paid on actuals. Initially, the Committee decided that no graduate component of any professional program be considered for additional funding. The Committee then discussed the rate of growth which would be necessary to qualify for additional support. Initially, a 5 per cent increase was suggested but Dr. Foley suggested that 3 per cent was more reasonable in light of the positions of the medical schools. Mr. Walker suggested paying on agreed actuals. Dr. Parr mentioned that whatever system was adopted, it should be a one-time payment to eliminate any disadvantage which the school might encounter in a slip-year this year but it should be made clear that the schools would be paid on the slip-year in 1974-75. Dr. Rossiter agreed with Dr. Parr and the Committee then asked Mr. Kidd to calculate the cash value

of a payment on actual enrolment next year to those schools which experienced a growth of 3 per cent or more. These schools would receive a one-time "slip-year adjustment" payment. The payment received would be the difference between the money which would have been received under the existing formula for 1973-74 (using projected 1973-74 BIUs) and their 1973-74 slip-year income.

2086

COUNCIL OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES' PROPOSAL FOR
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJUSTMENT THIS SLIP-YEAR

Mr. Wolfe distributed a paper on the Council of Ontario Universities' proposal and discussed this scheme whereby universities with enrolment increases would be penalized in order to compensate those universities that experienced a shortfall. The penalty and the compensation would be 50 per cent of the BIU value of the growth or shortfall experienced.

Dr. Rossiter said the anomaly in the scheme was that a university would be paid more as enrolment fell further. He said a pure slip-year was nearer to the reality of the situation. However, Mr. Walker noted that this scheme did introduce a disincentive to grow. Dr. Lavigne noted that it would be unfair to ask emerging universities to contribute to this fund if they were still growing. Dr. Rossiter said the scheme was philosophically inadequate because it was compounding the disincentive of the slip-year on growing universities. Mr. Sisco agreed that it only put off the inevitable and compounded existing problems. The Committee rejected the Council of Ontario Universities' proposal but suggested that the universities could organize this plan on their own initiative.

2087

ADDITIONAL OPERATING FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITIES
WITH AN ABSOLUTE ENROLMENT SHORTFALL

Messrs. Kidd and Ferguson reported that Brock's request for additional operating funds had been negated by an increased BIU count. Dr. Foley and Dr. Rossiter proposed, and the Committee agreed, that Algoma, Lakehead and

Windsor receive a "slip-year adjustment" amounting to the difference between what they would have received in 1972-73 had they been on a slip-year (i.e. paid on 1971-72 BIU count at the 1972-73 BIU dollar value) and their actual 1972-73 basic operating income. In addition, the Committee asked the Ministry to investigate the eligibility of church-related institutions when this principle was applied to them and asked for a computation of the value of such an application. After discussion, it was agreed that these slip-year adjustments should not be considered as part of the regular operating income of the universities and thus should not be used in any computation of the slip-year income for next year.

2088

INNOVATION FUNDS

Dr. Foley began the discussion by stating that, in principle, she felt universities should allocate internally to allow for innovation. Mr. Mitchell agreed, saying that any special funding for innovation by government would create the problem of encroaching upon university autonomy. Dr. Foley said that she feared that innovation grants would tend to reinforce the status quo since new programs would be built on top of old ones, rather than examining priorities and making decisions on the basis of merit. The Committee agreed that, while innovation was an integral part of a university's role, innovation should be funded from regular operating income.

2089

NEW FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS - SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

Mr. Kidd reported that the federal contribution under the Canada Assistance Plan had been the following:

1968-69	\$320,000
1971-72	158,000
1972-73	103,000

The staff of field supervisors which had been contributed by agencies partly funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services was estimated by that Ministry at \$200,000. The

Ministry of Community and Social Services had reported that field supervisors were becoming increasingly expensive to provide and that there had been no formal arrangements between the universities and the agencies for provision of this staff. Dr. Rossiter suggested that on the basis of this information in 1972-73 the Schools of Social Work should receive one-third of the value of the data presented by the Subcommittee on Social Work. This would be understood as an interim solution pending formula revision to accommodate these increased costs.

2090

EMERGING GRANTS 1973-74

Mr. Kidd distributed a fact sheet which showed the figures generated when the formula used in 1971-72 and 1972-73 were applied in 1973-74. Over the three years the figures were as follows:

Brock	1971-72	3,330 BIUs	\$ 926,000
	1972-73	4,008	350,000
	1973-74	3,949	440,000
Lakehead	1971-72	4,861	1,040,000
	1972-73	4,640	715,000
	1973-74	4,683	1,000,000
Laurentian	1971-72	3,148	1,260,000
	1972-73	3,400	845,000
	1973-74	3,567	860,000
Trent	1971-72	2,545	1,725,000
	1972-73	2,803	1,400,000
	1973-74	3,027	1,000,000

Dr. Rossiter suggested applying the slip-year principle to emerging grants. Mr. Kidd suggested that this could be accomplished by using the 1972-73 actuals. Further discussion on emerging grants was deferred until this recalculation could be done.

2091

BIU VALUE INCREASE - 1973-74

The Committee reconsidered its decision of the previous week to recommend a 6 per cent overall increase in BIU value for 1973-74 and agreed to retain the recommendation, recognizing that a 6 per cent increase amounts to an approximate 7 per cent increase in government grants.

2092

BIU VALUE - 1974-75

The Committee considered when the appropriate time would be to recommend to the Minister the BIU value for 1974-75. Dr. Foley and Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the only variable in a slip-year would be the cost-of-living increase. On this basis, Mr. Mitchell recommended that no figure be forwarded to the Minister at this point since it could only be a guess. Mr. Walker, on the other hand, said that long-term planning necessitated a recommendation now. He said it would also have the advantage of demonstrating that the increase for the year after next would not necessarily be as high as 6 per cent. Dr. Rossiter suggested, and the Committee agreed to recommend, that the Minister announce the BIU value for 1974-75 on or before April 30, 1973, and the Committee is willing to recommend a value prior to that date.

2093

DISCUSSION OF DATA ON CITIZENSHIP OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

After presentation of the data by Mr. Ferguson, discussion of the issue ensued with a view to formulating a policy. Mr. Pritchard pointed out that the highlight of the data is that there is little change over last year. Professor Lederman suggested that more data was available from other sources and should be gathered before the Committee decided on anything. Mr. Sisco mentioned that the Council of Regents had reviewed differential fees but the numbers of foreign students had not necessitated action. However, the original plans had included the collection of data on the number of Canadian students, the number of Commonwealth students, and the number of foreign students in the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. Mr. Mitchell said the Committee should defer action until the new immigration rules manifest themselves.

2094

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE AND THE ALLOCATION OF MINISTRY RESEARCH FUNDS

Dr. McLeod indicated that the policy of the Ministry was no longer to fund research through grants-in-aid but through contracts. He said he would like to use CUA as an advisory body on the choice of research projects. He

also suggested that projects of interest to the Committee on University Affairs might be funded from his allocation. The Committee agreed to advise the Ministry on the allocation of research funds to universities and agencies for research on higher education and further agreed to avail itself of funding for projects of interest to the Committee on University Affairs when the occasion arose. In addition, the Committee suggested it be kept informed of those projects which have been funded and their results.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, January 9, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, fifth floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2095

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. W. Dodge
Honourable L. M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker

Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. A. P. Gordon
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Mr. F. J. Kidd
Mr. D. S. Bethune
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2096

CAPITAL FUNDING - 1973-74 AND 1974-75

Mr. McCullough outlined to the Committee the current government policy whereby only those buildings currently under construction at universities or colleges are exempt from a moratorium on capital spending. This moratorium includes renovations and site services.

\$65,000,000 will be spent in 1973-74 to finish projects already under construction and in 1974-1975 only a limited amount of money would be available to finish buildings still under construction. He said the near-moratorium was fortuitous since it dovetailed with enrolment projections of the campuses in terms of the space formula.

The Capital Support Branch was in the process of visiting every campus in Ontario to categorize the problems ensuing from the imposition of the

near-moratorium. Mr. McCullough continued by saying that some sort of a grading system was envisaged to identify need. For example, the Fire Marshal in some municipalities was pressuring universities to make alterations. However, despite that, he saw few major demands since the space requirements submitted in November 1971 had shrunk to 84 per cent by December 1972. The percentage need satisfied by 1974-75 would be over 100 per cent in most cases. York and Windsor, for example, would be over 130 per cent. Mr. McCullough felt that this excess of space negated much of the need for alterations. Alterations under \$25,000 were paid from operating funds, and buildings would not fall into disrepair because of the lack of capital funds. He said it would not be appropriate to use the current formula to assess the amounts of cyclical renewal to be allocated to each institution because of the discounts applied to certain older universities. He suggested that if cyclical renewal is to be the only form of funding in the near future it should be based upon real inventory rather than the discounted inventory. He also suggested that the cyclical renewal amounts in 1974-75 reflect the amount of need already satisfied at the institution. Thus, the cyclical renewal amount would be divided by the percentage need. According to calculations made by the Capital Support Branch, cyclical renewal in 1974-75 would amount to 8.7 million dollars. Using real inventory would add another million dollars to this. Mr. McCullough said his Branch was experimenting with different allocation patterns. One model was based upon an age-quality discount whereby older universities would receive a larger percentage of cyclical renewal.

Mr. Mitchell expressed concern that the lack of cyclical renewal money in 1973-74 would create serious space problems in the universities. He felt that certain universities, particularly the University of Toronto, would be hard-pressed. Mr. McCullough agreed that certain institutions had problems but that the survey underway would identify these and they could be dealt with on an individual basis. Dr. Gerstein added that those universities with a chronic problem could revert to leasing space until the moratorium was lifted. The Committee then agreed to defer

making policy recommendations until the next meeting.

At this point the Committee considered the specific requests for capital funding submitted within the universities briefs. Mr. McCullough pointed out that very few universities were entitled to start new buildings, even without the near-moratorium, because of the lack of entitlement due to the general oversupply of space, which he estimated was 9 per cent. After examining each request individually, the Committee decided that none of the requests made were of sufficient urgency to necessitate recommending an exception be made to the near-moratorium.

Mr. McCullough reported that the long-term commitments to the Art Gallery of Ontario and the Royal Ontario Museum to fund their expansion projects still stand.

In response to a question from Mr. Walker, Mr. McCullough said that the oversupply at nearby institutions were not considered when evaluating the need at another institution for a new building.

A brief discussion ensued about student residences. Dr. Rossiter raised the point that the University of Ottawa was subsidizing student residences although this practice was strongly discouraged by the Ministry. Mr. Dodge commented that changing student preferences in housing and increased residence fee costs had adversely affected the popularity of on-campus living. The Committee discussed the suggestion by the University of Ottawa that a study be made of student housing. Professor Lederman said he was against an overall study which would tend to second-guess the universities and he preferred to wait for the Ministry study which was underway even though the date of completion was uncertain. The Committee agreed with Professor Lederman that no study should be undertaken.

2097

LEVEL OF GRADUATE FEES 1973-74

Mr. Kidd reported that the recommendation of the Joint Subcommittee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development would have a financial impact of between 2.3 and 3.9 million dollars.

Mr. Walker noted that the Committee recommended a \$600 graduate fee. This would be the first time that the fees were being set by the government. Dr. Rossiter said there had been much consultation about this with the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies and the Council of Ontario Universities and also suggested that the fee was really a formula one, which was quite acceptable to the universities. Mr. Frost and Mr. Dodge expressed reservations about the impact of the recommendation which they said would be effectively to lower the fees from \$900 to \$600. It was then suggested that the system being used now whereby the universities pay a third-term bursary to the student be continued. Mr. Walker noted that this system was originally intended for one year only and would need continued permission from the Ministry. Dr. Rossiter reported that the universities and the Council of Ontario Universities were anxious to have graduate fees reduced to \$600, so much so that they were willing to sacrifice some of the BIU value to accommodate this. Mr. Mitchell then suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the current system whereby the universities pay a third-term bursary out of their operating funds be continued. The Committee felt the interim bursary system should be continued because further study was underway on graduate studies and graduate student income.

2098

DISCUSSION OF PART-TIME STUDENT SUPPORT

Mr. Bethune reported that the Ministry is actively engaged in seeking solutions to the problems of part-time student support. Several of the alternatives being considered are a system whereby a loan is paid back starting a month after it was negotiated, a pay-as-you-go system at the universities and giving the universities a lump sum fund to provide bursaries with the fund being repayable over a long period by the universities. Mr. Ferguson suggested that there were two distinct problems in this area:

(1) There were part-time students such as teachers who only had a temporary resource problem, i.e., a cash-flow problem, and

(2) there were those part-time students who just didn't have the resources to attend at all.

Dr. Foley said she could not take the first group seriously, especially since half of them are teachers with a steady income. She suggested that if these students could not afford to save for tuition fees and other expenses, no one could. Mr. Bethune noted that in the second category welfare recipients were provided for through the Canada Assistance Plan. As for the rest, a plan similar to the Canada Student Loan Plan was being designed for part-time students to present to the Federal Government, but that it could only be implemented by 1974-75 at the earliest. However, the Ontario Committee was working towards a February deadline for a presentation to the Federal Government.

In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Bethune said that the Alberta Plan was not a good example to follow since it violated the Canada Student Loan Plan, and Mr. Walker further noted that the loans were made through the Provincial Treasury branches of which there is no parallel in Ontario.

Dr. Foley said there was a fundamental question of public policy and issue, namely:- Do we sell education like a consumer product and provide accessibility like a consumer product, just as if education were a consumer durable? Mr. Frost said, whether this was the case or not, potential students should be encouraged to pay for their own education. Mr. Pritchard pointed out that there has already been a delay of two or three years' waiting time for Federal Government initiatives and there was still no guarantee of action from the Federal level. Because of this he suggested that the Ministry press forward with new plans in this area. Dr. Gerstein suggested there might be room for pilot projects and Mr. Frost suggested that both bursary and loan schemes be developed.

Mr. Walker asked Mr. Bethune if the Universities had any opinion about how any schemes should be administered. Mr. Bethune admitted that the administration of any plan would probably be burdensome. Mr. Dodge said that just tracking down bad debts from loans would be a serious problem.

Mr. Sisco said he had reservations about how important the money aspect was in the part-time

student area. He said that two Universities - Carleton and York - who cater to part-time students, are very successful in this. Declining enrolment, he said, would force Universities to pursue part-time students with greater administrative ingenuity.

Mr. Dodge added that a profile of part-time students would be helpful in defining the scope of the problem. Mr. Bethune replied that Dr. Stager's study looked at the existing part-time students but not at the untapped market. He said that a pilot project might serve to explore this untapped market but there was the problem of continuing a commitment to students. Mr. Frost suggested, and the Committee agreed, that it was sympathetic to the problem of part-time student support and recognized the need for assistance. The Committee therefore requested the Ministry to develop alternatives and present them to the Committee by April 1, 1973.

2099

MASTER OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS, UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN ONTARIO AND UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

The committee agreed to recommend that the Master of Education at the University of Western Ontario be granted operating funds for one additional year on a year-by-year basis but rejected the special appeal made by the University of Windsor on the grounds that it should proceed through the normal channels before being presented to the Committee on University Affairs.

2100

EMERGING GRANTS 1973-74

Mr. Kidd presented the various alternative Emerging Grant calculations and explained the methodology which had been used to compute these in part years. Dr. Rossiter expressed concern that the formula in use did not provide an incentive for the Universities to grow and eventually phase out the emerging grants.

There was also discussion about the relationship between Laurentian, Algoma, and Nipissing, and between University of Toronto, Scarborough, and Erindale. Laurentian would emerge if Algoma and Nipissing were added to it but Laurentian still receives an emerging grant without distributing this grant to Algoma and Nipissing, while the opposite is true at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Dodge raised the possibility that a University could emerge and then slip below the point of emergence again. Dr. Rossiter said that if this were the case, the University should receive the emerging grant again. Dr. Foley suggested giving a percentage of the difference between the emerging point and the actual number of BIUs as the emerging grant. The Committee agreed that whichever formula was used to compute the emerging grant the BIU value should be the same as applied in the slip-year and the payment should be on the basis of the slip-year actuals.

Mr. Mitchell raised the question of the name "emerging grants" since he said it was not clear whether some of these institutions would ever emerge and these "emerging grants" were really a small-scale grant to ensure viability of operation.

The question then arose about the integration of faculties of education into emerging universities and whether the BIU count for these should be included within the number of BIUs considered as the point of emergence or not. The Committee then decided that since the addition of these faculties made the institutions no more viable, the faculties should not be counted within the emergent portion.

Mr. Kidd suggested that the current formula be used until formula revision be undertaken. On this basis the committee agreed to use the previous year formula recalculated by a factor of .75 as a discount for a system growth to which the emerging Universities did not contribute.

2101

CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES - ENROLMENT SHORTFALL

The Committee further discussed the issue of extending the principle applied to the Universities with an absolute enrolment shortfall to the Church-related Colleges. The Committee agreed in principle that the Church-related Colleges should also receive the supplementary assistance. However, final decision was reserved pending receipt of data from the Ministry.

2102

BIU WEIGHT REVISIONS

The Committee decided not to consider weight revisions pending receipt of recommendations from the joint Committee on University Affairs-Council of Ontario Universities Finance-Operating Subcommittee.

2103 GUELPH UNIVERSITY - SPRING GRADE 13 ENTRANTS

The Committee agreed that the request from the University of Guelph to not deny early entrants from Grade 13 their Senior Matriculation Diploma should properly be directed to the Ministry of Education.

2104 BROCK UNIVERSITY GRADE 12 ENTRANCE PROGRAM

The Committee recommended that this program be continued in 1973-74 on the same basis as in 1972-73.

2105 LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

The Committee examined the request from the Law Society of Upper Canada for \$420,000 to operate the Bar Admission Course. It was agreed to recommend two figures, one if the MacKinnon report was implemented, and one if it was not. Mr. Dodge registered his objection to any funding of the Bar Admission Course, saying that in his opinion it was unnecessary and an undue burden on the taxpayers since other professionals had to pay their own way through accreditation courses of this nature. Mr. Walker said that while he did not wish to become embroiled in a controversy over the merits of the Bar Admission Course, he could not understand why it was not under formula.

The Committee recommended that \$300,000 be granted for the operation of the Bar Admission Course and that an additional \$100,000 be provided for an extra 2/3 of the teaching term resulting from the abolition of articling, conditional upon acceptance of the MacKinnon Report by the Law Society.

2106 ART GALLERY OF ONTARIO

The Committee reaffirmed an earlier recommendation that the Art Gallery of Ontario be granted \$1,000,000 in operating funds in 1973-74, recognizing that this covers a nine-month operating year at the Art Gallery of Ontario because of a change in its fiscal year.

2107 ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Committee reaffirmed an earlier recommendation that Royal Botanical Gardens receive \$250,000 in operating funds, recognizing that this covers a nine-month operating year because of a change in its fiscal year.

2108 ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

The Committee reaffirmed an earlier recommendation that the Royal Ontario Museum receive \$4,840,000 in operating funds.

2109 ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

The Committee recommended that OCA be granted \$1,700,000 for operating funds. (January 9, 1973)

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, January 15, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2110 PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Dr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker

Mr. A. P. Gordon
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Mr. F. J. Kidd
Mr. D. J. Ferguson
Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. R. Crate
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2111 CAPITAL FUNDING - 1973-74 AND 1974-75

Mr. McCullough reported that the survey of areas of distress being made so that the funds required to alleviate such areas can be requested extra to the moneys allocated for those buildings already under construction would be complete by the middle of February. However, the total allocation for 1973-74 would largely be determined by the projection of funds required for projects already under construction. In response to a question from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McCullough stated that the amount of cyclical renewal money which would be generated in 1973-74 would be about \$6,000,000. He added that any unspent capital available in 1973-74 could be shifted into cyclical renewal. He further stated that the Committee might wish to recommend an over-allocation in the amount needed for cyclical renewal as indicated by the survey which was now underway.

Mr. McCullough said another important consideration at the moment was whether there should be a threshold-of-age factor. He said the Capital Support Branch was presently experimenting with increasing the percentage of cyclical renewal on buildings 25 years or older or staging them upwards several points every five or ten years. These studies would be presented to the Committee upon completion.

The Committee then turned to making specific recommendations on cyclical renewal for 1974-75. It agreed to recommend that if the near-moratorium on capital is to continue in 1974-75, cyclical renewal should be based on real inventory rather than the discount inventory. Also, if a university has exceeded its entitlement in accumulated cyclical renewal funds, no funds be allocated to it in 1974-75. It also agreed that the amount of cyclical renewal generated in 1974-75 should reflect the degree of need satisfied as determined by the capital formula. In light of Mr. McCullough's report, the Committee also recommended that studies be done of possible allocation patterns for cyclical renewal funds to ensure that a rational allocation is being effected. It also endorsed the survey being undertaken by the Capital Support Branch whereby each campus in the province is being visited to identify areas of distress requiring capital funding.

2112 LOAN LIMIT AND FEES

Dr. Gerstein reminded the Committee that the previous Chairman had written the Minister withdrawing the Committee's recommendation of the previous year that the loan limit be increased from \$800 to \$1,000 for 1973-74. She suggested that the Committee now make a recommendation as to what the loan limit should be in 1973-74. Mr. Dodge thought that the loan limit should be discussed within the framework of fees and loans and said he thought that the students had accepted the fee increases of last year. Dr. Rossiter agreed that the bulk of the students had paid their fees and this would indicate general acceptance of the fee increase. Mr. Pritchard said that responsible students were concerned about the OSAP program rather than the level of fees. The Committee then decided to recommend that the loan limit in 1973-74 be maintained at \$800, based on the assumption that the fee structure remains unchanged during the same period of time. The Committee also recognized that a review of the whole matter is underway and no change should be made pending completion of the study.

2113 EMERGING GRANTS 1973-74

Mr. Wolfe presented a new formula for the calculation of Emerging Grants which provided an incentive for the universities to emerge. The basis of the formula was as follows:

Consider an emerging university whose point of emergence has been defined as 100 basic income units. Suppose in 1972-73 this university had 49 basic income units. To calculate the 1973-74 emerging grant, perform the following calculations:

- 1) Determine the percentage of emergence the university has obtained.

$$49/100 \times 100\% = 49\% = .49$$

- 2) Take the square root of the percentage of emergence.

$$\sqrt{.49} = .7$$

- 3) Take 70% of the emergence point.

$$.7 \times 100 \text{ BIUs} = 70 \text{ BIUs.}$$

- 4) Define the 1973-74 emergence grant as

$$(70-49) \times \$1825, \text{ where } \$1825 \text{ is the BIU dollar value.}$$

In essence, the emerging university of actual size of 49 BIUs is being paid as if it had 70 BIUs. Payment for 49 BIUs comes via the operating formula while payment for 21 BIUs comes via the emerging grant.

These compensatory amounts generated under this formula would be:

Brock	\$ 310,250
Lakehead	779,275
Laurentian	576,700
Scarborough	296,563
Erindale	252,763
Trent	<u>1,020,175</u>
	<u>\$3,235,726.</u>

After some discussion the Committee agreed that this formula was much simpler than the current formula and its application would be easier to explain. The only arbitrary feature of the formula was the point of emergence which had been in use for years and was generally accepted. Mr. Gordon cautioned that there was no point in providing an incentive for emerging universities to attract more students, if there were no more students to attract. The emerging grants, he said, were, to a large extent, grants for small-scale

institutions. Mr. Sisco said that the formula proposed provided an equity which compared to the K factor used in the colleges. He said the application of the proposed formula to the emerging universities would be easier to justify to the colleges than the present formula. Mr. Walker said that a linear, as well as a geometric, formula would be possible, but after consideration the Committee decided that since the geometric formula provided a disincentive for the universities to get smaller, the geometric version should be adopted. The Committee then agreed to adopt this formula and commended Mr. Wolfe for his work on it.

2114 BILINGUAL GRANTS 1973-74

Mr. Dodge presented for the Committee's study a report from the Subcommittee on Bilingualism. The report had been prepared after conferring with Ministry personnel and the Rector and other officials of the University of Ottawa.

The report stated that the Government of Ontario has been subsidizing the incremental costs of bilingualism apparently as a matter of policy. Some of this money has been provided by the Federal Government by way of transfer payments to the province. Also, the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in its draft report recommended that special grants be made to offset the higher costs of French-language or bilingual institutions resulting from higher staff costs, establishing libraries, and the costs of translations. The Subcommittee also noted that the University of Ottawa was explicitly charged in its Charter with bicultural responsibilities. In 1972-73 the Ontario bilingual grants amounted to \$2,170,000 which were offset by a federal subsidy of approximately \$1,650,000. The federal grant is based on a formula applied to cost data of certain universities and colleges but is paid directly to the province. The federal operating grant amounts to the weighted enrolment of courses offered in French divided by the total weighted enrolment times the provincial operating grant times 10/100. This is then increased by 8.5% for capital purposes. Mr. Dodge went on to say that the

provincial criteria are not so apparent. Laurentian consistently receives 7% of its operating income regardless of their bilingual operation. The University of Ottawa receives between 1.2 million and 1.5 million, Glendon receives \$100,000 without reference to percentage of revenues or actual costs. College de Hearst is granted an ad hoc premium for bilingualism.

The Subcommittee thus recognized that a formula would be preferable although it could only approximate the incremental costs, would have to be revised at frequent intervals, and would initially have to be based upon only partial data. Mr. Dodge stated that only the University of Ottawa had up to this point produced incremental cost data. Thus, the proposed formula was based entirely on that data.

Two areas of incremental cost had been isolated - costs of administrative services, and academic costs associated with parallel programs. Both these costs had been examined at the University of Ottawa by the Subcommittee and personnel of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and the Subcommittee was convinced that these represented a reasonable basis for basing a formula. The calculations yielded an incremental cost of 6.75% of total operating income. However, the Subcommittee recognized that this was a crude calculation. Thus, they wished to discount this to 5%. However, this recommendation would be tempered by two adjustments. First, the Subcommittee wished to recommend that where decreases occur, the amount of the 1973-74 grant be held at the 1972-73 level, i.e., red circling, and second, Glendon be held at \$100,000 pending receipt of promised information.

Finally, the Subcommittee recommended that its existence be continued until all cost data is received and the basis of the formula is more stable.

Dr. Gerstein commended Mr. Dodge for his work on the Subcommittee and at this point the meeting adjourned for lunch.

LUNCHEON

Mr. Sisco said that the 5% figure was probably reasonable since a 6% formula was used in the colleges. Mr. Dodge cautioned that the formula used for the colleges was based upon a different set of data. However, he reported

that the universities reported a 10% differential in salaries for bilingual professors, and this is reflected as well in the Civil Service and in his experience at the Canadian Labour Congress. In response to a question by Dr. Gerstein, Mr. Gordon said that the Federal Government designates institutions as being bilingual and that the Ministry only monitors the number of courses offered in order to claim the federal grant. Mr. Gordon then asked if the University of Ottawa was considering becoming a French unilingual institution. He said this question arose from the fact that Ottawa does not want to offer bilingual teacher education when they incorporate the Ottawa Teachers' College. Dr. Gerstein suggested that the University itself is probably divided on this point.

Dr. Rossiter inquired whether the academic portions of the incremental costs could not become self-sustaining after a point, in the same way as smaller universities emerge. He said he considered the formula to provide quite generous extra funding. Mr. Dodge responded by saying that the extra courses were not necessarily in themselves economical. There was a large amount of "loss" courses in a bilingual university. He said that the Subcommittee had audited specific courses to try to cut down on these "loss" courses but the universities should in future years bring forward information. Dr. Lavigne said that although because of illness he was not able to participate much in the deliberations of the Subcommittee, he agreed that 5% was an equitable figure.

Mr. Walker suggested that an alternative was to use the same formula as the Federal Government, contribute to the same institutions, and distribute only the amount of money generated by the cost-sharing formula. Mr. Dodge said that the province had always had its own policy and the onus was on the Province to make up for past neglect. Mr. Walker said he was not satisfied with the 5% because there was no relationship between this and the percentage of bilingual component in a university. As an example he said Hearst was approximately 100% unilingual French but were receiving grants for the incremental costs of bilingualism. Mr. Dodge said he recognized this problem, but it would be very difficult to operationalize the varying percentages for each institution. Dr. Rossiter agreed that the 5% should be able to be applied to finance a 100% French institution in areas where there was a social need.

Mr. Dodge then tabled the amounts the Subcommittee was recommending:

Ottawa	\$1,900,000
Laurentian	540,000
Hearst	20,000
Glendon	100,000.

The Committee then examined these amounts in light of the Federal Operating Grants for 1972-73. These were:

Laurentian	\$ 51,800
Hearst	16,100
Ottawa	1,402,000
Glendon	52,100
Sudbury	4,800.

Dr. Rossiter noted that Laurentian was being paid ten times the amount of the federal formula whereas the others were being paid about twice as much. He thought this was quite out of line and showed that Laurentian was not producing a bilingual program but was being paid for one all the same. Mr. Pritchard proposed, and the Committee accepted the recommendation that a 5% formula be implemented without red circling and a new formula be implemented later. The Committee also agreed to pay the University of Sudbury a bilingual grant, since it had been designated by the Federal Government. Thus, the interim formula provides a bilingual grant for those universities qualifying in 1973-74 an amount equal to 5% of the 1973-74 slip-year basic operating income and 5% of the 1973-74 emergent grant where applicable. The amounts received under this formula would be:

Glendon	\$ 128,000
Hearst	13,600
Laurentian	347,700
Ottawa	1,887,000
Sudbury	<u>10,700</u>
Total	<u>\$2,387,215.</u>

2115 BIU VALUE AND ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS

Mr. Ferguson indicated that the 1972-73 actual enrolment figures were now available. He compared these with the Ministry and COU projections for 1973-74. He reported that there was substantial disagreement about BIU growth for next year. The universities had submitted a projection of a 2.5% growth, while COU was predicting a 3.4% increase in BIUs.

Mr. Kidd circulated a table which outlined the effects of the slip-year versus the status quo on each institution. Dr. Rossiter pointed out that the compensatory amount necessary for those universities who would suffer under the slip-year would amount to less than \$1,000,000. It was noted that Trent was down absolutely in revenue even though they were predicting a growth of about 100 students. Their actual grant was down \$143,000. Laurentian would also be down absolutely after the bilingualism decision taken earlier in the day.

Mr. Walker suggested that the solution to this problem was not raising the BIU value and said that a BIU value of \$1,870 would cost the government \$33,000,000 more to educate the same number of students. Mr. Pritchard suggested that there be a special allowance made for Trent and Laurentian so that they don't suffer twice. Mr. Dodge suggested a guarantee of no drop in basic operating income. The Committee agreed to this in principle and asked the Operating Support Branch to provide data on this. Further discussion was deferred.

2116 ADDITIONAL INTERIM OPERATING FUNDS - SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK 1972-73 AND 1973-74

The Committee recommended that these schools be provided with additional operating income in 1972-73 and 1973-74 to compensate for the loss of federal Canada Assistance Plan moneys and withdrawal of field supervisors by agencies partly funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services. In each year the amounts received by the schools would be:

Carleton	\$ 39,000
Laurentian	28,000
McMaster	52,000
Toronto	90,000
Windsor	80,000
Waterloo-Lutheran	<u>25,000</u>
Total	<u>\$314,000.</u>

The Committee agreed to refer the matter of a continuing solution to the Joint Committee on Finance-Operating to make provision for funding which would eliminate the need for continuing interim supplementation.

2117 REQUEST BY COU FOR CONTINUATION OF FUNDING FOR ACAP

Dr. Gerstein tabled a letter from Dr. Macdonald of COU outlining the progress and plans of ACAP. Dr. Macdonald's

letter requested that COU be reimbursed for half the actual costs of ACAP in 1972-73 up to half of \$217,000 and half of the actual costs for 1973-74 up to half of \$211,500. He also stated in his letter that the budget for 1973-74 had not yet been set by COU.

Mr. Walker pointed out that the funding for ACAP was complicated by the fact different fiscal years were used by COU and the government. He asked Mr. Gordon if the Ministry could clarify the actual amounts contributed by the government and the outstanding commitment.

Mr. Dodge said that there should be no question of cutting off funding to ACAP, if no one else could do the job, and it is being half financed by the universities in any case. He said their budget was a reasonable one. Dr. Gerstein also indicated she felt there was no alternative to ACAP, but she felt there was disenchantment in many circles about the slowness of ACAP in finalizing its studies. In response to a question by Dr. Holmes, Mr. Gordon said that the Ministry had no other financial commitment to COU. Dr. Rossiter suggested there be no more commitments made to ACAP after this one is completed. It was his opinion that COU should assume the financing of ACAP after this. The Committee decided to defer decision on ACAP until it had received clarification of the commitments made.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, January 16, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute 2118 PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. H. H. Walker

Mr. J. C. Yen
Mr. A. P. Gordon
Mr. F. J. Kidd
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2119 LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY - MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

Dr. Rossiter expressed concern about Lakehead's request that this program be funded at a full-time weight. He said he thought this was really a part-time program and should be funded appropriately. He also questioned the viability of 20 students in the Thunder Bay area. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that this was a new type of program since the students were working full-time as well as attending university in what amounted to virtually a full-time program. Dr. Rossiter questioned the claim that this was the only place in Canada where such a program would be offered since he said that now students would probably enter Second Year of a B.Sc. in Bacteriology or Pharmacology and receive an equivalent education. The Committee agreed on Mr. Gordon's suggestion to refer the matter to the Finance Operating Support Subcommittee, mentioning the reservations. In addition, it was suggested that the Council of Health be consulted to determine the need for such a program because of the Health component.

2120 McMASTER UNIVERSITY - PART-TIME Ph.D. AND M.B.A. WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

Dr. Gerstein referred to the letter from Mr. Evans, the

Registrar of McMaster, to Mr. Kidd. Dr. Rossiter said that the underlying point in the letter seemed to be a request to increase the part-time Ph.D. weighting from one third to one half of the full-time weight. He wondered what was significantly different about the proposed part-time Ph.D. program since the students could not be employed full-time. He suggested that it might be that they would not be subject to the earning limitations imposed on graduate students and theoretically they could be employed in the department and earn more than the full-time graduate students. Professor Lederman questioned the implied reversal of the thesis year. In this program the students had to put in a full-time year, whereas now most Ph.D. students, when they completed their course work, usually went off to another setting. As a result of these questions, the Committee agreed to refer the matter to the Joint Finance-Operating Subcommittee.

The work-study M.B.A. program was discussed and, since it seemed to be the same as other co-operative programs, the Committee agreed that there was no problem and that it could be funded in the same manner as other co-operative programs.

2121 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO - IMMUNOLOGY M.Sc. AND Ph.D.

The Committee recommended that these programs be funded, and noted that they have been held in abeyance for two years.

2122 BROCK UNIVERSITY - UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Dr. Rossiter recommended support for this program, saying that CUA had recommended funding for the athletic complex and it would now be incongruous to deny them the opportunity to use the facility. Mr. Hughes agreed, saying that anything to help Brock had merit. Mr. Gordon raised the question of the integration of the Teachers' College into Brock. He said that the Master Plan on Teacher Education which was forthcoming might have to make a decision between closing St. Catharine's or Hamilton Teachers' Colleges. It would thus be possible for Brock to have a program to train Physical Education teachers without having a Faculty of Education if a decision was made not to integrate the St. Catharine's Teachers' College into Brock. Dr. Holmes wondered whether the 10% increase in B.A.s in Physical Education graduates, which would be produced by Brock, was necessary. Mr. Pritchard also wondered if there would be an over-supply of Physical Education teachers since Physical Education was becoming optional at the secondary level. Mr. Gordon said it was unlikely that

teachers would transfer from the secondary to the primary system because of that. The Committee agreed with Dr. Rossiter's recommendation to send the program to the Joint Committee on Finance-Operating for a weighting.

2123 BROCK UNIVERSITY FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

The Committee considered the Brock five-year plan which had been forwarded from ACAP. Mr. Pritchard asked if a conscious decision had been made to have graduate studies done at all 14 universities. Dr. Rossiter affirmed that all emergent universities had been promised that they could mount programs at the M.A. level in selected disciplines. He also said that ACAP would look at the systems aspect of graduate studies but suggested this might be resented by the new institutions because it might deny them programs which they felt they could mount. The Committee approved the Brock Five-Year Plan for Graduate Studies with Dr. Holmes registering his dissent.

2124 COU REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF FUNDING FOR ACAP

Mr. Gordon reported on the funding commitments made to ACAP to date. He presented a brief chronology as follows:

On April 2, 1971, Dr. Macdonald wrote to Dr. Wright requesting a \$25,000 subsidy for each assessment.

On July 15, 1971, Dr. Wright wrote to Dr. Macdonald saying that CUA was prepared to recommend subsidizing half of the ACAP budget up to a total of \$87,500 of itemized expenditure for each of two years.

Mr. Gordon further reported that in the first year the government was billed for \$60,157, in the second year \$45,000, and this year the request is for \$42,000. Thus, \$148,000 of the \$175,000 commitment has been requested, and he felt this was still in keeping with the overall intentions of the Committee. Mr. Gordon then said there was still the question of support after the \$175,000 had been drawn. Mr. Dodge opened the question of alternatives to ACAP. He felt the Committee had no alternative but to continue with ACAP. Dr. Rossiter stated that although CUA had encouraged ACAP, it was now a huge and ponderous process. Dr. Gerstein echoed Dr. Rossiter's remarks, saying that ACAP had followed the traditional boundaries. Dr. Rossiter acknowledged that the three-year and five-year plans were of value, although he was pessimistic about positive action ensuing, but said that the spin-off of more thought by the universities about programs had resulted. He said he was in favour of continuing

for one year at the same level, i.e., \$87,500, with no renewal. Mr. Hughes questioned whether the total cost of the program would be related to the overall results. Mr. Walker said that while Dr. Parr was Chairman, he had suggested that CUA review the activities of ACAP with a view to revising and shortening the process. Mr. Dodge suggested that COU be asked if a different method was possible. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that COU was suggesting a new approach for the engineering study. She suggested that the original appraisal might be enough and then CUA could arbitrate if conflict arose. Mr. Walker said that ACAP should not be judged too harshly since its role was constantly changing and it had been assigned new jobs along the way. Mr. Hughes said that the studies may well be obsolete by their completion because of the time lag. Mr. Walker suggested, and the Committee agreed to recommend, that the total government share of the funding of ACAP be increased by \$75,000, which brings the total over a period of three years to \$250,000. The funding of this project is to be terminated March 31, 1974. Dr. Holmes disagreed, saying he was only in favour of the original commitment, and said that there should be no extension.

2125 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FREE-STANDING UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Gerstein reported that the draft position paper had been accepted by the members with only minor changes. However, she said she would like to take this opportunity to open the question of Algoma and Nipissing and their affiliation agreements with Laurentian. Dr. Rossiter mentioned that the Committee was already on record as being willing to take part in a redrafting of the agreement if invited by the parties concerned. Dr. Foley said that it appeared that Algoma had been encouraged by the Commission on Post-Secondary Education to become free-standing, and she felt this had been unwise if it were true. Dr. Gerstein conceded that COPSE probably did encourage Algoma. Dr. Rossiter said that the COPSE study had been made in an atmosphere which suggested that there might not have been enough universities, but this was now all changed because of enrolment shortfalls. Mr. Walker reinforced this by saying that new institutions would encourage enrolment competition which was already severe.

The Committee affirmed its approval of the draft document which had been circulated, and recommended that it be sent forward to the Minister.

LUNCHEON

2126 LEVEL OF BASIC OPERATING INCOME, 1973-74, AND BIU
VALUE 1973-74

Mr. Kidd distributed revised data of what the universities' incomes would be in 1973-74, based on their slip-year enrolment and the announced BIU value of \$1,825. The Committee agreed on the principle that the total formula grants in 1973-74 should be approximately equal to the amount the government would have expected to expend, had the slip-year procedure not been introduced. Perturbations caused by implementation of the slip-year were recognized as requiring one-time adjustments and the difference between the former system and the slip-year system should be used for this purpose.

On examining the figures, Mr. Pritchard suggested raising Trent and Laurentian by 5 1/2% which he said was about the lowest increase of all the others. Dr. Foley agreed, saying it would give them one year to adjust since they would know their position next year. Dr. Rossiter agreed but said that the plights of these universities should be discounted somewhat since all universities were faced with constraints and lay-offs. Rather than 5 1/2%, Dr. Rossiter suggested 3.4% as the minimum level of increase. The Committee agreed that since the slip-year principle is designed to provide a firmer financial base for universities, every university should be guaranteed 103.4% of the total government grant in 1972-73 since the government announced a 3.4% BIU value increase and the universities could reasonably expect at least that much increase in their grants. Thus, Laurentian would receive an additional \$238,000 and Trent would receive \$216,000.

The Committee agreed that implementation of the slip-year scheme in 1973-74 ought not to change significantly the expected formula grant contribution of the government; that is, the total formula grant (including one-time slip-year adjustment grants) for the system under the slip-year scheme ought to approximate the projected formula grant that would have resulted if the existing formula continued in use. Also, the Committee decided that the one-fifth part-time conversion factor planned for 1973-74 ought to be carried out by applying it to the 1972-73 BIU count. This would ensure that those universities with large part-time enrolment did not suffer significant unexpected operating income losses. Revising the 1972-73 BIU count to allow for the change in the part-time conversion factor necessitates revising the 1972-73 formula fees.

The following crude calculations illustrate the procedure recommended by the Committee:

Existing Formula Grant Calculation

Sum of 1973-74 projected BIUs	272,000
Announced 1973-74 BIU dollar value	\$1,825
Projected Formula Fees	\$96,000,000
Projected BOI for 1973-74	$\$1,825 \times 272,000 =$
	\$496,000,000

Projected Formula Grant for 1973-74	\$496,000,000
minus:	<u>96,000,000</u>
	<u>\$400,000,000</u>

Thus \$400,000,000 is the projected total formula grant for 1973-74 if the existing scheme were used in 1973-74.

Slip-Year Grant Calculation

1972-73 Actual BIUs	266,000
Adjustment for part-time	2,000
Revised 1972-73 BIUs	268,000
Revised 1972-73 Formula Fees	\$90,000,000

If, under the slip-year scheme a BIU dollar value of \$1,825 is used, then basic operating income for the system is \$489,100,000 and the formula grant, exclusive of one-time slip-year adjustment grants is \$399,100,000. The one-time slip-year adjustment grants amount to \$2,205,127. Thus formula grants in 1973-74, including the one-time slip-year adjustments, equal \$401,305,127.

The BIU value of \$1,825 was accepted by the Committee.

2127 RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Mr. Kidd reported on how much Ryerson would receive on a slip-year and how much on the existing formula. He suggested that the Committee recommend whether or not Ryerson should go on the slip-year and noted that if it did not, it would be the only institution not to do so. Mr. Walker and Dr. Foley pointed out that this would be an ideal year for Ryerson to go on the slip-year because it was in a no-growth situation and would not lose one way or the other. Thus the Committee recommended that Ryerson be placed on a slip-year.

Turning to the capital items requested by Ryerson, the Committee decided that many of these items could be financed through normal operating income and did not merit special capital grants. Also, the Committee noted that some of the moneys requested for Ryerson's open college should be co-ordinated with the Program for Instructional Development.

2128 LIAISON WITH ONTARIO COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AWARDS

Dr. Gerstein reported that this Committee had requested that a member of CUA attend their meetings for liaison purposes. The Committee agreed that Dr. Gerstein or Mr. Walker should attend all meetings of this Committee.

2129 SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS IN 1973

Dr. Gerstein suggested that if the slip-year was accepted, each university could be visited throughout the course of the year rather than trying to visit them all in the Fall and Winter. She suggested meeting each month at a different university. Mr. Dodge said he would favour going into session for one solid week to hear the universities' briefs because two days every week or every second week was too much of a burden on his other commitments. Dr. Gerstein said she thought this would be rough both on the Committee and the universities. Dr. Rossiter returned to Dr. Gerstein's idea of meeting with the universities on a year-round basis and suggested that in the morning the universities could present their brief and in the afternoon the Committee could conduct other business. Mr. Walker suggested that COU be asked for their views on this since the universities would be the hosts. Professor Lederman said that CUA was no one's main activity and he personally did not want to travel around Ontario all year. He made the point that business meetings rely on staff which was only available at Queen's Park. If there were to be year-round visits, there would have to be a sophisticated plan developed which would accommodate everyone's requirements.

The Committee came to no position about the schedule of the upcoming year, but decided to meet next on February 5th and at that date discuss a draft schedule drawn up until the beginning of April.

